THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Appreciative Eulogy on His Life and Services.

In the same church in Albany, where Charles Francis Adams last week delivered his appreciative eulogy on the life and services of Mr. Seward, a quarter of a century ago Mr. Seward pronounced one of the ablest of his orations in commemoration of the public virtues and achievements of John Quincy Adams. There was something in this coincidence amply sufficient to inspire the eulogist of Seward, in addition to the great events that marked his career, and we have in Mr. Adams' address one of the ablest and most satisfactory pieces of biographical analysis that graces our political literature. It will help to a better understanding of Mr. Seward's character by the prominence it gives to certain traits, and the events by which they were developed, of which only a faint recollection is preserved by the mass of the people.

Mr. Adams reduces all statesmen to a classification consisting of three forms, viz: 1. The class which works the fall of nations; 2. The class which sustains nations; and 3. The class which develops nations. Of course Mr. Seward is placed in the third and highest class. "His case bears analogy to that of Pericles, with this difference, that the sphere of his action was one by the side of which the other dwindles into nothing."

Passing by what is said of Mr. Seward's early political career, a striking part of the address is that devoted to his part in the Senate, in the anti-slavery discussions of Taylor's and Fillmore's administrations, which culminated in the passage of the compromise measures of 1850, which Mr. Adams compares to an effort to "stop the torrent of Niagara with a drag-net." It was in this controversy, immediately following his appearance in the Senate, Mr. Seward found himself confronted by Calhoun, Clay and Webster—the two latter with their "compromise," synonymous with a practical concession to slaveholding pretension. Says Mr. Adams:

"It was another bargain to uphold slavery. And now, for the first time, Mr. Seward came forth on the great national arena to try his strength against his formidable competitors. Three successive speeches—one on the 11th of March, the next on the 2d of July, and the last on the 11th of September, of the year 1850—displayed in the clearest light his whole policy on this vital subject. At the very outset he declared himself opposed to a compromise, in any and all the forms in which it had been proposed; and he followed up the words with a close argument against each of those forms. He then went on boldly to grapple with the often-repeated threats or dissolution of emancipation, in a manner rarely heard before in that hall.

"Casting off the shackles of party discipline, he used these memorable words: 'Here, then, is the point of my separation from both of these parties. I feel assured that slavery must give way, and will give way, to the salutary instructions of economy and to the ripening influences of humanity; that emancipation is inevitable, and is NEAR; that it may be hastened or hindered, and that whether it shall be peaceful or violent depends upon the question whether it be hastened or hindered; that all measures which fortify slavery or extend it, tend to the consummation of violence, all that check its extension and abate its strength tend to its peaceful extirpation. But I will adopt none but lawful, constitutional, and peaceful means to secure that end; *and none such can I or will I forego.*" Prophetic words, indeed, which it would have been well had they been properly heeded at the time by the besotted men who, ten years later, rushed upon their own ruin. It was in this speech, also, that he enunciated the doctrine of a higher law than the Constitution, which gave rise to an infinite amount of outcry from even a very respectable class of people, who were shocked at the license thought to be implied by such an appeal. But it seems to me that no truth is more obvious than this, that all powers of government and legislation are closely restricted within a limitation beyond which they cannot pass without being stripped of their force. This limitation may be moral, but in either case its power is similar, if not the same. It is a familiar story which is told in the books, of Canute, the great Danish conqueror of Britain, that once when his courtiers were vieing with each other in magnifying their sense of his omnipotence, he simply ordered his chair to be approached to the advancing tide of the ocean, and loudly ordered the waves to retire. The flatterers understood the hint, and were abashed by this withering illustration of the "higher law." In the declaration of his policy in these three speeches, Mr. Seward was substantially supporting what had been agreed upon as within the line of the administration of Gen. Taylor. And so far as it was successfully carried out under his auspices, it must be admitted that it greatly contributed to remedy the evils anticipated from the slave-holding intrigues of twenty years. His way, to be sure, was not the appearance, on the top wave of fortune, not unlikely to infuse into the national system a much more consistent system of principles than it had been its fortune to contain for many years.

A single stroke from the higher law brought all his castle-building down to the ground. A few days of illness, and the President was no more."

Mr. Adams describes with fervor the manner in which Mr. Seward took his failure to receive the Chicago nomination in 1860. He says:

"Mr. Seward, the veteran champion of the reforming policy, was set aside in favor of a gentleman as little known by anything he had ever done as the most sanguine friend of such a selection could desire. The fact is beyond contradiction that no person ever before nominated, with any reasonable probability of success, had had so little of public service to show for his reward. Placing myself in the attitude of Mr. Seward, at the moment when the news of so strange a decision would reach his ears, I think I might, like Jaques, in the play, have moralized for an instant upon man's ingratitude, and been warned by the example of Aristides, or even the worse fate of Barneveld and the two De Witts, not to press further in a career in which the best were left to be ostracized, because of their strength, and the weak were to be pushed in places of danger, on account of their nothingness. To be elected for the reason that a person has never done any thing to display his powers of usefulness to bring about positive results, would seem to be like making the elevation to power the prize of the greatest insignificance. Under such circumstances, a successful man might justly infer that the selection of himself implied, on its face, rather an insult than a compliment. But Mr. Seward, when he heard of it, did not reason on this low level. That he deeply felt such a refusal to recognize the value of his long and earnest labors in a perilous cause, I have every reason to believe."

It was at this time, Mr. Adams became intimate with Mr. Seward, and in reply to the former's expressions of disgust at the management resorted to to defeat his nomination, Mr. Seward deprecated all such complaints, and at once turned his (Adams') attention to the duty of heartily accepting the situation for the sake of the cause. They made a joint stumping tour to the west and north-west, and Mr. Seward's appeals forced his friends into line and the election of Mr. Lincoln was secured. After the election there was a period of indecision, during which the plotters of treason did their utmost:

"The President elect was still at home in Illinois, giving no signs of life, and there was no one of the faithful men vested with authority to speak or act in his behalf. That something ought to be done to keep the control of the capital, and bridge over the interval before the 4th of March in peace and quiet, was manifest. It was no time to go into consultations that would inevitably lead to delays if not to dissensions. Neither was it wise to spread uneasiness and alarm. In this emergency I have it in my power to speak only of what I know Mr. Seward effected on his own responsibility. Of his calmness in the midst of difficulty, of his fertility in resource, of his courage in at once breaking up the remnant of party ties, and combining, as firmly as he could, trusty men, whether in the Government, in the army, in the municipal boards, or elsewhere, to secure the policy of keeping everything steady, I had abundant evidence. The hearty co-operation of Gen. Scott, then Commander-in-Chief, although surrounded by even less than luke-warm assistants, proved of the highest value. The day is, perhaps, not yet come, if it ever does, when all the details of these operations will be disclosed."

There are none so competent to speak of Mr. Seward's services as Secretary of State, and their influence abroad during the rebellion, as Mr. Adams. Seward's wisdom and diplomatic address, during the troubles consequent on the seizure of Slidell and Mason, Mr. Adams says "saved the unity of the nation." His writing the preliminary dispatch, before the British demand was received, "saved the dignity of the country." Says Mr. Adams:

"A war with Great Britain to maintain an unsound principle, merely because the people made a hero of Admiral Wilkes, would probably have ended in a triumph of the rebellion and a permanent disruption of the Union, furnishing ever and after a new example with which 'to point a moral and adorn a tale.' When the time came for the assembly of the Cabinet to decide upon an answer to Great Britain, not a sign had been given by the President or any of the members favorable to concession. Mr. Seward, who had been charged with the official duty of furnishing the unexpected answer, assumed the responsibility of preparing his able argument upon which a decision was predicated to surrender the men. Upon him would have rested the whole weight of the popular indignation, had it proved formidable. If I have been rightly informed, when read, it met with but few comments and less approbation. On the other hand there was no resistance. Silence gave consent. It was the act of Mr. Seward, and his name was to be chiefly associated with it, whether for good or for evil. That name will ever stand signed at the foot of the dispatch. In my firm belief that act saved the unity of the nation. It was like the fable of the Roman Curtius, who leaped into the abyss which could have been closed in no other way. The people acquiesced rather than approved, and to this day they have never manifested any sign of gratitude whatever."

Mr. Adams speaks with great frankness of the relations between Mr. Seward and Mr. Lincoln. He states in the plainest language the existence of an understanding between them, voluntarily established by the former, amounting to a total abandonment of political aspirations on his part. We close our extracts with one of great interest, bearing on this point:

"It is impossible for two persons in the relations of the President and the Secretary of State to go on long together without taking a measure of their respective powers. Mr. Lincoln could not fail soon to perceive the fact that whatever estimate he might put on his own natural judgment, he had to deal with a superior in native intellectual power, in extent of acquirement, in breadth of philosophical experience, and in the force of moral discipline. On the other hand, Mr. Seward could not have been long blind to the deficiencies of the chief in these respects, however highly he might value his integrity of purpose, his shrewd capacity, and his generous and kindly nature. The effect of these reciprocal discoveries could scarcely have been other than to undermine confidence, and to inspire suspicion in the weaker party of danger from the influence of the stronger. He might naturally become jealous of the imputation of being led, and fearful lest the labors of his Secretary might be directed to his own aggrandizement at his expense. On the other hand, Mr. Seward might not find it difficult to penetrate the character of these speculations, and foresee their probable effect in abridging his powers of usefulness, and, perhaps, unsettling the very foundation of his position, should ambitious aspirants seek the opportunity to supplant him out. Whether all that is described did or did not shall not be so bold as to affirm. One thing I know, and this was the impression of all who had to be witnesses to the misunderstanding from ex[illegible] Seward deliberately came to the conclusion to stifle every sensation left [illegible] of aspiration in the future by establishing a distinct understanding with the President on the subject. The effect of this act of self-abnegation was soon apparent in the steady subsequent union of the parties. Thus it happened that Mr. Seward voluntarily dismissed forever the noblest dreams of an ambition he had the clearest right to indulge, in exchange for a more solid power to direct affairs for the benefit of the nation, through the name of another, who should yet appear in all later time to reap the honors due chiefly to his labors."

The address is eloquent and instructive, moderate in its laudation, and closely critical in its examination of motives and acts. It brings out the best side of one of our greatest statesmen and will elevate the standard by which the public judges of the acts of those entrusted with official power or political responsibility.

POSTAL CARDS.

A Description of the Cards, and the Regulations Concerning Them—To Be Ready for use on the First of May.

The Postmaster General has given notice that, the necessary appropriation having been made for the purpose, the Department will, on the first of May next, commence the issue to postmasters of the postal cards authorized by the act of June 8, 1872.

DESCRIPTION.

The card adopted is five and one-eighth inches in length and three inches in width, and is made of good, stiff paper, watermarked with the initials "P. O. D." in monogram. The face of the card is engraved, surrounded by a border in scroll work, one-eighth of an inch in width. The one cent stamp printed on the upper right hand corner is from a profile bust of the Goddess of Liberty, looking to the left, and surrounded by scroll work border, with the words "U. S. Postage" inscribed above and "one cent" below. On the upper left hand corner are the words "United States Postal Card," with the directions to "write the address only on this side, the message on the other." Underneath and occupying the lower half of the card are ruled lines on which to write the address, the top line being prefixed with the word "To—." The back of the card, intended for the communication, is entirely plain, being devoid even of ruled lines. The color of the cards is light cream. Like the printing velvet brown. No variation in size, shape, color or in any other particular will be made from the regular style to accommodate special cases; nor will the Department do any printing on the card beyond the engraving specified in the description.

THE PRICES.

Postal cards will be sold for one cent each, neither more nor less, whether in large quantities or small.

THE OBJECT OF THE POSTAL CARDS

is to facilitate letter correspondence and provide the form for transmission through the mails at a reduced rate of postage of short communications either printed or written in pencil or ink. They may therefore be used for orders, invitations, notices, receipts, acknowledgements and other requirements of business and social life, and of the matter desired to be conveyed may be either in writing or in print, or partially in both. In their treatment as mail matter they are to be regarded by postmasters the same as sealed letters, and not as printed matter, except that in no case will unclaimed cards be sent to the Dead Letter office.

IRREGULAR CARDS.

An ordinary printed business card may be sent through the mails when prepaid by a one cent postage stamp attached; but such cards must contain absolutely no written matter except the address, otherwise it will be treated as not fully prepaid, and refused admission into the mails.

COUNTERFEITS.

All cards different from those herein described, bearing embossed or printed postage stamps, and purporting to be United States postal cards, are counterfeit, and the manufacturer of such cards or the attempt to use the same will subject the offender to a fine of $500 and imprisonment for five years. (Sec. 178, Postal code.)

SPOILED CARDS.

Postmasters will not, under any circumstances be permitted to reduce or exchange postal cards that may be misdirected, spoiled in printing, or otherwise rendered unfit for use in the hands of private holders.

REQUISITIONS.

The Department will not furnish less than five hundred cards on the order of a postmaster. Individuals desiring postal cards will purchase them of a postmaster, as in no case can they obtain them upon their application to the Department.

MR. WEBSTER of Columbia, Tenn., observed a large black eagle flying off with a twenty-five pound pig, the other day, and brought him down by a bullet through his wing. Mr. W.'s dog rushed upon the bird of freedom as soon as he struck the ground, but instantly repented of his rashness, and retired from the contest a one-eyed dog forever. The eagle was finally killed by another shot, and when the pig felt the cruel talons relax their grasp on his back, he bushed off the dust, thanked his preserver in a few well-chosen grunts, and trotted back to his sty.

THE new census of Germany shows that out of a population of about forty-one millions, there is an excess of females amounting to three-fourths of a million?

THE CEMETERY PINE.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

It is with more or less of a feeling of sadness that I sometimes look at our beautiful Cemetery, and realize the fact, that, in less than a hundred years, the arms of Pittsburgh may fold it closely in their dusky embrace. While our friends are being laid there day after day, the tap of the hammer is heard in the construction of houses all around it; and, from the chimney of the mill goes up the smoke that tells of life and energy, the strong arm and the busy hearts of men. This seems easily told, and yet there is a moral in it worth a pause, and worthy of a consideration. The pine trees that are planted there are the trees of all others that will be the soonest to die under the withering smoke of our bituminous coal. The pine is peculiar in its habits—a born child of nature. It will grow on the lonely mountain side where the soil is poor, stony, and wind-beaten, but if its roots are to cling to the desolate ground, it demands at least for the unfading green of its waves the recompense of a free air, the unsullied breath of the morning and the evening. It will not be long till the atmosphere that surrounds our cemetery will contain enough of the properties that war against the life of the pine. Every mill built up is so much succesful warfare carried on against it. No matter where it grows it points directly up—emblem of the undarkened and unsubdued faith in its upright poise, taking from earth such nourishment as it can get, yet in the sunshine and free air answering alone to those conditions man cannot destroy, without robbing it of its odor and its gum, its cool shadows and solemn repose. Yet the pine seems fitted to be there and to be loved. To be loved for the dirge-like melody it breathes, for the cool greens that battle so bravely with the winter blast and heavy frosts of darkened days, for tears shed about it, and forms over whose lowly beds it seems to keep such faithful and such solemn watch.

Other trees will be there if the pine does die. Yes, other trees will be there, but they will not be trees like it. They will be trees that will stand no flaying of Autumn winds. The leaves will go to yellow beauty, or blush in scarlet to be whirled upon the lap of earth, and rustle over tombs in eddies that make their moan and die away. They will be trees whose naked branches and stricken boughs will clatter in the disturbed air, but they will not have the winter beauty of the upright pine, nor answer back to the desolate heart when it dreams of undying bloom. This is not much. No, it is only a reflection of much interest to those who are curious about the minutiæ of early times. What tales are connected with that old "red front!" Of what hopes and fears, joys and sorrow, troubles and disappointments and hardships of frontier life has it been the active scene. It stands, not far from where the intrepid Brady and his three comrades put to death the thirteen Indians, who had burnt the home of a settler; but a short distance, from the hill-top where the gallant Captain Ormsby Stupes and child, from the clutches of a band of Indians; and nearly on the bank of that wild little run, that has passed into history as Braddock's Run, the brave Col. Crawford fell, and listening to the soughing of the wind in the trees, as it issues from the mouth of the glen, And the gentle moaning of the waters, coursing [illegible] a mountain torrent, there is [illegible] spective vision, in which [illegible] mind, sights and scenes [illegible] have taken its place, and [illegible] pressions on the mind, that [illegible] per reverence for those [illegible] who have turned the [illegible] and devotion for us. [illegible]

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MANUFACTORIES OF THE TOWN.

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He procured the lumber from the mills then in operation in Fallston and Brighton. The mill in Fallston subsequently became the tub factory, and the mill in Brighton, was one standing on the site of the present noble Harmony mill. All the lumber used, first passed through Mr. Wilson's hands, before getting into the possession of Tyler & Smith. The flour was procured by Mr. Wilson from the mills in the valley. The meat and the general produce were also the products of the valley. The payments for these articles, were promptly made by the superintendents to Mr. Wilson, by drafts on New York, all of which were in keeping with the times of the last draft, which was protested, but not until after the expedition had left the waters of the Beaver and had passed some distance down the Ohio. Mr. Wilson, a gentleman of wealth at Sharon, and the prompt payment of all expenses incurred, the neighborhood was quite prosperous, and no doubt the minds of the people were raised with high expectation of the great benefits that it would inure to the country, by this boat building. A few years later, and boat building was one of the things of the past on the banks of Beaver. During the progress of the work at Sharon, Burr once visited the scene of operations, to inspect the work done and to give directions for future movements. Connected with the fleet, was a gentleman, the name of McLaslin, who was the Physician or Medical Director.

AN ADVENTUROUS WOMAN.

During the stay at Sharon, an incident is related of the wife of this gentleman, which is a peculiarly forcible illustration of the advantages which the present times, and the changes already witnessed in our valley, from hardships and inconveniences to comparative ease and all needed appliances for comfort and conveniences. This lady has a home to-day in Buffalo. The Dr. was very desirous that she should join him at Sharon, but was unable to leave his post and go after her. He knew the trip would be one positive difficulty, and attended with great inconvenience and some considerable suffering and hardships. It was finally decided that she should undertake the trip through the wilds and almost totally uninhabited country intervening between them, which to say the least of it, was enough to appall the heart of the stoutest of women. As the Dr. could not leave to go after her, it was necessary to procure some one else as an escort. He was not long in choosing a strong, resolute, good fellow from among the party, who agreed to make the trip. After suitable preparations, the escort started on his trip, taking with him of this size proved to be more than sufficient for one meal. Three times a day for weeks the experimenter ate nothing else, didn't want anything else, didn't lose weight, and was perfectly well. "Rational people," says Dr. Lewis, "will be more satisfied on that than on the fare at the best hotels in Europe or America."

For several months past the United States snag boat Aid has been engaged in removing the great Red River raft, which has long been an obstacle to the navigation of the upper waters of that stream. The Shreveport *Telegraph* of the 2d inst. says that at the rate of progress now apparent in the work the great raft will soon cease to exist. Even now the river, between the scene of the snag boat's labors and Shreveport, is full of floating logs, and the people of that portion of Louisiana and Texas are speculating upon the probable effect upon navigation which will ensue with the disappearance of this traditionary bar.

BEAVER VALLEY.

Reminiscences of the Village of Bridgewater.

A LEAF FROM LOCAL HISTORY TOUCHING AARON BURR.

Something About the Town of Bridgewater.

ONE OF THE HEROIC WOMEN OF EARLY TIMES.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

[Paper No. 7.]

BRIDGEWATER.

The first settlement made in what is now known as Bridgewater, was probably about the beginning of the present century, or perhaps as early as 1798 or 1799. The first settler took up the lands lying on the point, or more properly, triangular flat formed by the confluence of Brady's Run and Beaver River, and running back to the hills north of Beaver. A village was built on this flat, and the name of Sharon given to it, which for a great many years was quite a noted place among travelers who had occasion to visit the valley. What is now the most, thriving and populous part of Bridgewater, was then unknown except as a wilderness, and as being a part of the lands included in the "acad-my outlots," laid out in 1791. It was many years afterward, before Bridgewater was even thought of as a town. The first building put up in Sharon, was in all probability occupied by Mr. Robert Darrah, and used by him as a public house, for the entertainment of travelers who should visit the valley. It was used also probably as the boarding place of the managers of the work being done for Burr's expedition, by Dr. McClaslin and wife and the Costables brothers. But the most conspicuous building and one that seems to have the most interesting history, was that one with the red front and known as "the old red front," which was erected by Messrs. Hoopes, Townsend & Co., in 1803, for the use of Isaac Wilson, who was then a native of Baltimore. The house was built and used for merchandizing, a point where the settlers in the neighborhood went for supplies for their families. This old weather worn building yet stands as a landmark of primitive times and as a reminder of earlier days. It bears its age well and bravely holds up its head amid the more pretentious improvements of the valley. Its faded red front and old style, the quaint stories told of its early history, and the good, olden time memories intertwined but to checkered career, make it yet an object of much interest to those who are curious about the minutiæ of early times. What tales are connected with that old "red front!" Of what hopes and fears, joys and sorrow, troubles and disappointments and hardships of frontier life has it been the active scene. It stands, not far from where the intrepid Brady and his three comrades put to death the thirteen Indians, who had burnt the home of a settler; but a short distance, from where Brady, single handed, rescued Jennie Stupes and child, from the clutches of a band of Indians; and nearly on the bank of that wild little run, that has passed into history as Braddock's Run, the brave Col. Crawford fell, and listening to the soughing of the wind in the trees, as it issues from the mouth of the glen, And the gentle moaning of the waters, coursing [illegible] a mountain torrent, there is [illegible] spective vision, in which [illegible] mind, sights and scenes [illegible] have taken its place, and [illegible] pressions on the mind, that [illegible] per reverence for those [illegible] who have turned the [illegible] and devotion for us. [illegible]

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He procured the lumber from the mills then in operation in Fallston and Brighton. The mill in Fallston subsequently became the tub factory, and the mill in Brighton, was one standing on the site of the present noble Harmony mill. All the lumber used, first passed through Mr. Wilson's hands, before getting into the possession of Tyler & Smith. The flour was procured by Mr. Wilson from the mills in the valley. The meat and the general produce were also the products of the valley. The payments for these articles, were promptly made by the superintendents to Mr. Wilson, by drafts on New York, all of which were in keeping with the times of the last draft, which was protested, but not until after the expedition had left the waters of the Beaver and had passed some distance down the Ohio. Mr. Wilson, a gentleman of wealth at Sharon, and the prompt payment of all expenses incurred, the neighborhood was quite prosperous, and no doubt the minds of the people were raised with high expectation of the great benefits that it would inure to the country, by this boat building. A few years later, and boat building was one of the things of the past on the banks of Beaver. During the progress of the work at Sharon, Burr once visited the scene of operations, to inspect the work done and to give directions for future movements. Connected with the fleet, was a gentleman, the name of McLaslin, who was the Physician or Medical Director.

AN ADVENTUROUS WOMAN.

During the stay at Sharon, an incident is related of the wife of this gentleman, which is a peculiarly forcible illustration of the advantages which the present times, and the changes already witnessed in our valley, from hardships and inconveniences to comparative ease and all needed appliances for comfort and conveniences. This lady has a home to-day in Buffalo. The Dr. was very desirous that she should join him at Sharon, but was unable to leave his post and go after her. He knew the trip would be one positive difficulty, and attended with great inconvenience and some considerable suffering and hardships. It was finally decided that she should undertake the trip through the wilds and almost totally uninhabited country intervening between them, which to say the least of it, was enough to appall the heart of the stoutest of women. As the Dr. could not leave to go after her, it was necessary to procure some one else as an escort. He was not long in choosing a strong, resolute, good fellow from among the party, who agreed to make the trip. After suitable preparations, the escort started on his trip, taking with him of this size proved to be more than sufficient for one meal. Three times a day for weeks the experimenter ate nothing else, didn't want anything else, didn't lose weight, and was perfectly well. "Rational people," says Dr. Lewis, "will be more satisfied on that than on the fare at the best hotels in Europe or America."

For several months past the United States snag boat Aid has been engaged in removing the great Red River raft, which has long been an obstacle to the navigation of the upper waters of that stream. The Shreveport *Telegraph* of the 2d inst. says that at the rate of progress now apparent in the work the great raft will soon cease to exist. Even now the river, between the scene of the snag boat's labors and Shreveport, is full of floating logs, and the people of that portion of Louisiana and Texas are speculating upon the probable effect upon navigation which will ensue with the disappearance of this traditionary bar.

JOHN G. HOLMES.

The Indian Question.

The *Critic*, an evening paper published in Washington City, on Friday contained the following editorial: "Treating wild, savage, and treacherous Indians as independent peoples, fit for treaty relations, will not be much longer endured. They must be treated either as subject dependents, or as citizens. In the case of the Modocs the difficulty originated in the violation of the laws of a State, for which several of the members of the tribe were indicted. They escaped from the jurisdiction of the State, and committed other heinous offenses. The duty of the Government was very plain, which was to capture the offenders and return them to the State for trial. The fugitives were found, and they resisted the officers of the law in armed array. If it had been a number of white murderers who had thus escaped, would there have been a "peace commission proposed?" Why any more for Captain Jack and his gang than for a gang of white assassins? But in the pursuit and capture of these Indian felons, a number of sentimentalists, philanthropists, honest, no doubt, but wrong-headed, were permitted to thrust themselves between justice and the murderers, and hence General Canby lost his life, and the country one of its most able military chieftains. The "peace philanthropists have a counterpart in the philanthropists in our midst, who would treat the criminal classes as amiable children spoiled by ignorance or overindulgence. What the country needs in respect to our wild and brutal Indians is a man who will recognize the fact that the true philanthropy to Indians is the bullet, as for the murderer the best treatment is that of the halter.

AN Englishman, named Ruck, has recently made an invention which he claims will utilize the hydrogen in water for purposes of light and heat. His process is thus described: "The water being first reduced to steam, is passed through a red-hot tube in a heating furnace, where it is superheated till the oxygen and hydrogen are ready to dissolve their alliance. It is then passed into a retort filled with incandescent coke and fine fragments. The oxygen is taken up by the iron, and the hydrogen, passing through the retort, becomes a heating gas, the cost of which is but sevenpence per 1000 cubic feet. This heating gas, by a further process, can be carbonized for illuminating purposes, and in this condition can be produced of a quality equal to sixteen-candle coal-gas at a price less than 50 cents per 1,000 cubic feet." Another Englishman, Mr. Wright, of Sheffield, has also just patented a new invention for producing heat and light, air being the material, which is carbonized, thus producing a combustible gas which, it is said, burns brighter than coal-gas. The high price of coal in England, and the absolute certainty that the supply must be exhausted within a given time, has stimulated the inventors and scientific men of England to provide some substitute for coal. It is by means improbable that the problem is near solution.

DIO LEWIS will have to look to his laurels as a cheap liver, for an educated Swede in Minnesota has reached a highth of economy utterly absurd. Having read a statement that Indian corn contains more than four times as much oily matter as wheat flour, and that one pound of it parched and made into bread is more than equal to two pounds of fat meat, the careful Swede resolved to test its power. Mixing corn meal with water, he, with his own devoted hands, made a cake one inch thick and seven inches in diameter, which he baked on the coals in the parlor stove. A cake of this size proved to be more than sufficient for one meal. Three times a day for weeks the experimenter ate nothing else, didn't want anything else, didn't lose weight, and was perfectly well. "Rational people," says Dr. Lewis, "will be more satisfied on that than on the fare at the best hotels in Europe or America."

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THE CAPITAL.

Trade Between England and Manitoba.

The Law Withdrawing National Bank Circulation.

THE MASSACRE IN LOUISIANA.

Negroes Slaughtered and Thrown into the River.

Very Valuable Statistical Publications from Italy.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1873.

Trade Between England and Manitoba.

There are facts in relation to the trade between England and Manitoba, across the United States via New York and Pembina, that the recent controversy upon the subject has not elicited. The method of transportation between the two last named points—part rail and part in open barges on the Red river—renders the use of sealed cars through the United States an utter impossibility. The breaking of bulk at Morehead—the junction of the Northern Pacific Railroad with the Red river—and transportation of loose parcels down that stream in open barges, makes smuggling an easy matter if any of the traders are disposed to indulge in it.

I am informed at the Treasury Department, that there are now about one hundred car loads of these bonded goods at Morehead awaiting the opening of the Red river. They were landed in New York, and forwarded by rail to the Red river. The importer merely gives bond for twice the amount stated by the accompanying invoice or memorandum, which may or may not show the real value or character of the goods. In fact he gives bond for the delivery of a specified number of boxes, bearing certain marks—contents unknown—at a point named across the National boundary. Treasury officials say that there is nothing to prevent the traders from dropping the original packages at or beyond Red river, and substituting others bearing the same marks, but of far less value, or of no value at all. Boxes of silks, laces and velvets can be put on board the cars at New York to be substituted for similar boxes containing straw or saw-dust, on the route.

Morehead station, where there are one hundred car loads, there is nothing wanting but the connivance of a railroad employe, to give the traders an opportunity to extract the contents from certain boxes, and substituting others bearing the same marks, but of far less value, or of no value at all. Boxes of silks, laces and velvets can be put on board the cars at New York to be substituted for similar boxes containing straw or saw-dust, on the route.

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The Treasury officials further state that they are watching the frontier lines, and along the route in question, on a large scale, and they hope to enforce such regulations as will prevent it in future.

The Massacre of Negroes at Colfax, La.

Attorney General Williams to-day received the following:

New Orleans, April 17.—Deputy Marshal Deckine has returned from Colfax. He arrived there the day after the massacre. The details are horrible. Judge [illegible] (Grand Duke Democrats of Nicible) of Grant parish attempted to oust the incumbent parish officers by force and failed, the Sheriff protecting the officers with a colored posse. Several days afterwards recruits from other parishes to the number of three hundred came to the assistance of the assailants, when they demanded the surrender of the colored people. An attack was made and the negroes were driven into the Court House. The Court House was fired and the negroes slaughtered as they left the burning building after resistance ceased Sixty-five negroes, terribly mutilated, were found dead near the ruins of the Court House. Thirty known to have been taken prisoners are said to have been shot after their surrender, and [illegible] dead under the existing circumstances of a particular case, refers only to the government proper of the State of Louisiana, as represented by Governor Kellogg." The Grand Duke issued a call, [illegible] order, directed to protect that from being overthrown or interfered with in its direct functions by violence. In regard to local disturbances of the peace in the State not direct violent attacks on the central organization of the State Government, the officer in command must be governed by the limitations of the order of the 18th inst. of the Acting Secretary of War, directing him to aid the United States authorities when legally required, except that his action need not be confined to any particular parish. If the State Government needs and desires the aid of the United States troops to suppress domestic violence, in the event of a rebellion, the Legislature, or Governor, if it be not in session, should apply to the President directly in the regular manner for such aid.

The above was sent to Col. Emory by General Sherman for his guidance.

The following is a copy of a telegram addressed to General Sherman by Major General McDowell:

New York, April 18.—Governor Kellogg applies to Colonel Emory for troops to keep the peace in Grant Parish, La. Colonel Emory ordered a company from Baton Rouge. All the boats refused to take troops up the Red River, averring that it would destroy their trade. Applications were made to the Collector of New Orleans for a cutter. The reply was none were available. Emory asks the Governor to be informed of his situation and that he be authorized to seize a boat, or that a revenue cutter be placed at his disposal. He has authorized the quartermaster to charter a special steamer, and I suppose he will send two companies to remain in the disturbed district. During the summer it will require from fifteen to twenty days to march. The Governor states that the local authorities are utterly unable to keep the peace, and I can but think General Emory will be able to charter a boat. If not, he should not be without means of relieving the disturbed district.

General McDowell also telegraphed to General Sherman as follows:

New York, April 18.—Emory telegraphed that it is now certain he will get a steamer. I thought he would. He is now anxious to know if the Government approves of his course. I have telegraphed that his sending troops to Grant parish and engaging a steamboat for the purpose is approved.

The Law Withdrawing $25,000,000 National Bank Circulation.

It is stated on very good authority that the act of July, 1870, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw $25,000,000 of National Bank circulation from those States having an excess of circulation will never be carried out.

The withdrawal cannot be carried into effect until the extra $54,000,000 circulation authorized by the law of July 12, 1870, is all distributed, which the Comptroller of the Currency is taking pretty good care not to do. According to his own statement in a recent circular he is of the opinion that the $8,000,000 of the issue of $54,000,000 authorized by Congress by the act of July 12, 1870, will not all be issued to those banks to whom it has been promised until the next meeting of Congress. It is well known here that at that next meeting of Congress the Comptroller will endeavor to get this law authorizing the withdrawal of $25,000,000 repealed, claiming that it would be impossible for the banks in New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, having the excess of circulation, to comply with the requisitions made upon them. Of course, if it is not perfectly convenient for these Eastern banks to comply with the law, the Western banks that did not get their due proportion of circulation, must wait and want.

Under the law, if carried into effect, requisitions would be made upon banks in New York city having more than $1,000,000 circulation, and upon those in the States of Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts having over $500,000 circulation, for any excess beyond those amounts.

Valuable Statistical Publications.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics has received from the statistical department of the Kingdom of Italy, through the exchange agencies of the Smithsonian Institution, a valuable contribution of official publications, including reports of the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Public Works; several volumes on civil engineering with finely eng

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK.

Hampton, the Alleged Bond Robber, in Court—Attempt of Two Deputy Sheriffs to Take the Prisoner to Pennsylvania Foiled—Carl Vogt Remanded—Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, April 25, 1873.

Alleged Bond Robber in Court.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was granted yesterday and made returnable in the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning, in the case of C. G. Hampton, arrested on the charge of stealing a one thousand dollar bond of the Allegheny Railroad Company from the Safe Deposit Company of Pittsburgh. The Court of Oyer and Terminer not being in session, the prisoner was brought before Judge Barrett, who directed the case to be brought before Judge Brady on Monday. Hampton was in charge of keeper Daly, while in Court. Deputy Sheriffs Gale and Erb, having a requisition from Governor Dix to bring Hampton to Pennsylvania, attempted to take him from Daly. The latter resisted, and to prevent a disturbance in Court, the Deputy Sheriffs were ejected. As Daly was leaving with his prisoner Gale and Erb again attempted to obtain his custody, but were foiled and Hampton was safely lodged in the Tombs.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 46,633 bales; last year, 35,204; total receipts to date, 3,201,506; last year, 2,879,192. Exports for the week, 58,229; last year, 26,315; total exports to date, 2,052,700; last year, 1,729,477. Stock at all United States ports, 454,846; last year, 296,695; stock at interior towns, 94,123; last year, 39,160; stock at Liverpool, 692,000; last year, 782,000; Stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 226,000; last year, 202,000.

Attempted Suicide of a Prisoner.

Robert P. Blakely, in the tombs on a charge of murder, attempted suicide this morning by severing arteries in his arm. He is now in irons.

A Murderous Vision.

At the Coroner's inquest last evening, Mrs. Hennessey, who murdered her two children on Saturday, said that "God and his angels in a vision told her to kill her children."

Carl Vogt Remanded.

Judge Blatchford to-day dismissed the writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Carl Vogt, and remanded him for examination.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1873.

Dispute Over Railroad Lands Settled.

In the matter of the controversy between the Winona & St. Peter's Railroad Company and the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad Company, involving the possession of fifty thousand acres of land, and growing out of conflicting land grants, the Secretary of the Interior has decided that the first named company is entitled to the lands.

Bonds for the Syndicate.

Levi P. Lackey, private secretary to the President; Wm. O. Avery, clerk of the Internal Revenue office, and Mr. Martin, of the office of the Secretay of the Treasury, left this city to-night for New York and will sail for Europe to-morrow in charge of bonds for the Syndicate.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, April 25.—River 21 feet 6 inches; falling. Arrived—Bell-Vernon, Memphis. Departed—Andes, Wheeling. Movements of tow boats—Raven, St. Louis to Ironton, with iron ore; Grand Lake, St. Louis to Pittsburgh, with iron ore; Ed. Hobbs, Wheeling to St. Louis, with a miscellaneous tow. Thos. Means, up, with empty barges. Cold and clear.

Friday's *Gazette* says: The river continues to fall, with 23 feet of water last evening. Boats drawing more than 6 feet will not be able to pass Louisville to-morrow, nor until the wreck of the Brill is removed from the canal.... The Pearless, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, passed down yesterday, with one barge coal, a fuel boat, 3 barges coke, and two barges containing 1,600 tons miscellaneous freight. Pilots, Jas. H. Madison and Moses Kirkpatrick.... The Grand Lake, St. Louis to Pittsburgh, and Coal Hill, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, exchanged pilots at Louisville, John Sullivan and Charles Boyer, returning to St. Louis on the Coal Hill.... The hull of the New State has been torn to pieces, and the wreck is removed from the channel of the river.... Captain Dan. Moore returned from Pittsburgh yesterday, and resumed command of the Arlington, hauling for Memphis to-morrow.

EVANSVILLE, April 25.—Cloudy and cold; light snow during the day; mercury 40 to 44. River fallen 14 inches. Up—Dick Fulton No. 3 and John Kilgour, 2 A. M.; Quick-step, 8; Fayette and Geo. Roberts, 10; Mary Ann and barges, 11; Jas. D. Park, 7:30. Down—Henry Probasco, 6 A. M.; Shannon, 10; Charmer, 10:30; John A. Wood and tow, noon; Tarascon, 12:30 A. M.; Mary Ament, 10:30; Florence 6. Business fair.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—Arrived—St. Joseph, Memphis; Johnson, Keokuk; Atlantic, New Orleans; Muscatine, Galena; Sam Brown, Ohio river; Comet and Davagn, Cairo; New Boston, Peoria, Jas. Kenney, Missouri river. Departed—Johnson, Keokuk; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Warren, Ohio river; Ironsides, Cairo. River falling slowly. Fair and warmer.

LOUISVILLE, April 25.—Arrived—United States and Ben Franklin, Cincinnati; Grey Eagle, Henderson. Departed—United States and Ben Franklin, Cin; Grey Eagle, Henderson. Canal 9 feet 2 inches, with 7 feet 2 inches in Indian chute. Cloudy and cold; west wind; a light fall of snow.

CAIRO, April 25.—Arrived—Tyrone, Nashville, noon; Colorado, St. Louis, 4 P. M. Departed—Alaska, St. Louis, 8 A. M.; Skillings Chuch, Cincinnati, 1; Esplenade No. 2. The Falls Pilot is below the city with a broken shaft. River fallen 13 inches. Clear; mercury 48.

MEMPHIS, April 25.—Clear and cool. River falling. Arrived—Legal Tender, White River; Pat. Rogers, Cincinnati. Departed—City of Helena, Vicksburg; Longworth, New Orleans; City of Vicksburg, St. Louis.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—Arrived—City of Quincy, St. Louis. Departed—H. S. Turner, Cincinnati; Continental, St. Louis. Clear and warm.

NASHVILLE, April 25.—Weather cool and serious apprehensions of frost. Departed—Gracey, for Cairo; Lawrence, for Cincinnati. River at a stand; 3 feet large.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The strike among the Crispins of Cincinnati is substantially ended.

—The seventh annual State Fair of Louisiana is in progress in New Orleans.

—President Grant had an enthusiastic reception at Lawrence, Kansas, on Friday.

—John J. Murphy was executed in Stockton, Cal., on Friday, for the murder of Patrick Murray, five years ago.

—The engineer corps under Major Temple has completed the survey of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to York.

—The Secretary of War and General Sheridan and staff reached Brownsville, Texas, on Friday, after making a tour of the Rio Grande frontier for several hundred miles.

—Burdell Johnson, traveling agent of a New York jewelry firm, had his sample trunk robbed of $3,000 worth of jewelry, on the railroad between Kansas City and St. Louis.

—A family named Henry, consisting of the father, son and daughter, residing near Germantown, Ohio, were poisoned on Wednesday—It is supposed from arsenic put in their coffee by persons unknown.

—It is expected at the War Department that General Davis, who left San Francisco on Friday morning for the Modoc country, will arrive there and assume command of the troops about Monday morning next.

—A cannon weighing 1,950 pounds has arrived in New York from Berlin, as a present from the Emperor to the Lutheran Church of Titusville, Pa. The cannon was captured at Sedan, and will be cast into a bell for the church.

—On Friday morning as a construction train loaded with rails on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad was passing Little Falls, N. J., a number of rails on one of the cars swung around with great violence, killing John Shaughanah and seriously injuring five other men.

—Two laborers at the Alms House, at Portland, Me., named Michael Sullivan and John Warren, quarreled on Friday morning about a woman. The former was killed by a blow from the fist of the latter. Warren is fifty-five years of age and has a wife in the State Prison. Sullivan was sixty years of age and leaves a wife and child in the Alms House.

—A letter from Newfoundland states that a clause in the charter of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, which has passed almost unnoticed, provides that at the end of the first twenty years the Government of Newfoundland has the right of purchasing the line at a valuation. The first twenty years terminate in 1875. The Company recently applied to the Government to have this clause rescinded and their possession be thus continued for the next thirty years, but the Government refused.

—Private dispatches from Frankfort, Ky., state that the Kentucky Court of Appeals has rendered a decision in the celebrated case of the Covington & Lexington Railroad Company against the heirs and administrators of R. S. Bowler and others, who, since 1859, have held the road by virtue of a purchase at a sale decreed by the Fayette city Circuit Court to satisfy the trustees of the second mortgage bond. The decision of the Court is that the heirs of R. S. Bowler do not hold the road in their own right, but as trustees for the railway company, and that commissioners appointed by the proper Court shall adjust the claims between the Bowler heirs and the company from the date of the transfer in 1859 to the date of the restoration of the road to the Covington & Lexington Company.

STATE ITEMS.

SEVENTY-NINE new Iron Works were erected in this State last year, and in New York but seven.

DONALDSON, the balloonist, was divorced from his wife by the Court of Berks county on Saturday. He was married in Harrisburg about six years ago.

LAWRENCE county has one hundred and eighty one manufacturing establishments, which in the year 1872, produced goods to the amount of $3,429,700.

ON Friday night last burglars attempted to enter the residences of Mr. Cypher, Mr. Henderson and Mr. Packard, in Greenville, but in each instance were frustrated in their designs.

IT is against the law to kill blue birds, martins, swallows, robins, or any other insectiverous birds at any season. The penalty for violating this law is five dollars for every offence.

RAILROAD thieves are at work all along the line of the road from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, breaking open freight cars at night and carrying off their contents. The reprehensible practice will bring its reward in due time.

TWO very successful burglaries were committed Saturday night 19th in Meadville. The sufferers are Mr. J. G. Foster and Mr. E. C. Thompson, whose residences were entered, thoroughly ransacked, and everything in the way of money, gold and silver watches, jewelry, &c., carried off. The burglars spread a table in Mr. Foster's kitchen, and ate a hearty meal.

A LADY named Barrell, living in Exeter township, Berks county, sold a bag containing several pounds of rags, as she thought, to a ragman, but soon afterwards discovered that she had given him a quantity of patch-work and $20 in coin. The articles were recovered, but watchful housewives may draw the moral that rag-bags and patchwork-bags should not have the same external appearance.

"THE Washington Savings Bank" is the name of a new financial institution organized in Washington during the past week. The directors are as follows: Jas. W. Kuntz, Theodore Slater, John H. Iittle, Moses Bebout, B. L. Craven, G. W. Moninger, D. L. Reynolds, Wm. S. Bryson and Wm. Mooney. James W. Kuntz has been selected as President and Samuel Rutt as Cashier. The capital stock is placed at $125,000.

THE Monongahela *Republican* says "tracklaying on the P. V. & C. R. R., is progressing. Trains were run through to Dravosburg on Monday, and a passenger train leaves there morning at 7:30, and every evening. Mr. Byers thinks the road will be opened up to West Elizabeth, 7 miles further east, by the last of May, but nine miles from here, and hacks will then connect daily with morning and evening trains. We can expect the first train in our town about the 4th of July, and then let us have a 'big old time.'"

THE borough Councils of Washington have made the following appointments for the ensuing year: Treasurer, D. M. Donehoo; Attorney, J. L. Judson; Secretary, L. M. March; Weighmaster, William Poland; Street Commissioner, Elliot Shobert; Janitor of Town Hall, W. S. White. The Chief Burgess postponed the naming of a Constable. Burgess Hazlett appointed the following named gentlemen a committee to take care of property during fire: A. H. Little, John A. Best, Theodore Slater, J. L. Gow, A. R. Caldwell, J. W. Lockhart, A. T. Baird, Thomas McKean, R. F. Strean, John Baird, and T. B. Bryson.

MUCH personal and local interest was evolved in the election held last Friday, in Monongahela City, says the *Republican*, and party lines were not drawn except in the matter of election boards. Politically the Republicans have a majority in the First ward of about twelve votes; in the Third of about thirty, and the Democrats control the Second ward by twenty-two votes. About two hundred voters were either absent or did not vote. The following persons were elected, and the figures set opposite the names show majorities only: Mayor—John Holland, 5; Treasurer—John Shanton, 4; Auditor, 1 year—S. Dickson, 25; 2 years—J. B. Finley, 25; 3 years—A. M. Walker, 38.

THE Waynesburg *Messenger* says: "George Ferrel (colored) of Waynesburg was convicted last week in court on the charge of aggravated assault and battery, and sentenced to six months in the county jail. Deputy Sheriff Worley and Policeman James P. Hays started from the court room to place Ferrel in the jail. He had reached the back step of the Court House which lead into the jail yard, when the prisoner seeing a momentary opportunity, broke and run into the back yard of the jail, the gate of which being open he went for it and through, and made tracks for the Smith creek bridge, which leads toward the renowned State of West Virginia. Scores of men and boys joined in the chase which lasted some time, but as we said in olden time, the race even in this case was not altogether to the swift, but to those who could turn in the shortest space of time, for the course of the pursued was zig-zagging, first down Ten Mile, then up, and then across the raging stream. Some followed on horse-back minus hat, with their locks flowing in the breeze, like Gilpin of old; others pursued on foot, while many more were delighted to witness from elevated ground and the tops of buildings, the chase from afar. Taken all in all, it was exciting sport, more so than hounding reynard over the hills, until Ferrel was overtaken by one Berg amid the jungles of the Smith Creek hill-side, and brought back to town and incarcerated within the walls of Greene county's rat-trap.

ON Sunday last, the family of Mr. A. Harris, a dry goods merchant, of Corry, were taken with peculiar and alarming symptoms. The victims were Mr. and Mrs. Harris, their child, Nathan Jacobins and an elder brother who was visiting there and who was taken with similar sickness after returning to his home in Sparta. A physician was called in and pronounced it a case of poisoning, resulting from partaking of cantharides, which decision was circumstantially confirmed upon examination of some of the culinary vessels. Quantities of pulverized cantharides were found in the coffee pot, and on the outside, visible to the naked eye, and pies were also found, seasoned with the same irritating powder. Suspicion pointed to a servant, whose acts tended to increase them. After the first attack, and while the minds of the family were agitated to understand the cause of strange proceedings, it is stated that the suspected individual was seen to take a pie from the pantry into the back yard and destroy it. This was afterward partly gathered up and found to be filled with the same powder. Inquiry was made at the drug stores and at one it was reported that one ounce of cantharides had been purchased there recently by a woman, but not the one under suspicion. The family are now out of danger.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Committee of the Whole Considering the Railroad Report—Question of the Payment of Consequential Damages.

[Evening Telegraph Special.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 25, 1873.

President Meredith called the Constitutional Convention to order at the appointed hour. The Convention immediately went into Committee of the Whole on the railroad report, Mr. Broomall, of Delaware, in the chair.

SECTION 14. That all railroad and canal corporations shall be liable for the payment of consequential damages committed in or resulting from the construction, repair, or enlargement of their works, or the said damages shall be paid, or secured to be paid, before the injury is done—was read.

Mr. Kaine, of Fayette, offered a substitute, that all corporate bodies and individuals shall be liable for any consequential damages resulting from the construction, enlargement, repair or operation of their works, and advocated its adoption.

Mr. Darlington, of Chester, opposed the section.

Mr. Cuyler, of Philadelphia, thought there should be discrimination in the liability for consequential damages in many cases, and proceeded to cite cases where such discrimination would be just to corporations.

Mr. Dallas, of Philadelphia, also objected to the section and substitute. Mr. Biddle, of Philadelphia, felt he could support something of this character. There were many instances where grievous injuries had been done to parties by corporations, not in taking property, but in injuring it. He quoted the case of a church on Grant street, Pittsburgh, where the city cut down the street so that the edifice was in peril of falling down to the ground.

Mr. Hunsicker, of Montgomery, did not think this subject was in the proper place here, but that it should go into the article on the declaration of rights. However, he would vote for it at present, so that it should not be lost.

Mr. J. W. F. White, of Allegheny, believed that all damages to property should be paid, no matter whether benefit should be derived by the holder or holders, by public works encroaching upon it.

Mr. Andrew Reed, of Mifflin, was entirely opposed to the section and substitute. He felt that it would be impossible to make a railroad corporation responsible for every consequential damage, and looked upon it as calulated to prevent the building of any more railroads in the State. It is not possible for the mind of men to conceive the infinite number of consequential damages that would spring up, should this provision be inserted in the Constitution.

Mr. Meredith, President, said that what we want is a provision that will apply to public and private companies. He would make no distinction. They should be liable for all damages resulting from their works.

Mr. Gowen, of Philadelphia, offered an amendment, which Mr. Kane accepted as a modification of his amendment, that all municipal, railroad, canal and other corporations and individuals, shall be liable for the payment of damages to property resulting from the construction and enlargement of their works as well as to owners of property occupied as to those whose property is taken, and said damages shall be paid or secured to be paid for before the injury is done.

After considerable debate, the substitute was agreed to by a large majority.

On motion of Mr. MacVeagh, the Committee rose, with leave to sit in the afternoon.

Mr. Hay, of Allegheny, made a report from the Committee on Accounts, recommending that warrants be drawn and the bills therein mentioned be paid. Agreed to.

Convention then took a recess till three o'clock P. M.

—Owing to the troubled condition of Spain, a great number of families are leaving the country. The steamers arriving at London and in French ports are crowded with refugees.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

Terrible State of Affairs in Spain—Revolt of Volunteers—General Contreras Fired On—Sporadic Cholera in Vienna—A Bill Passed in the Upper House of the Prussian Diet for the Control of the Clergy—Emperor William Gone to St. Petersburg—Exodus of French Canadians to the United States.

SPAIN.

Wednesday's Conference.

LONDON, April 25.—Dispatches from Madrid state that Figuras and Salmeron were the only members of the Government absent at the conference with the Permanent Committee of the Assembly on Wednesday. Castelar admitted the gravity of the situation, but said it was not sufficient either to make necessary the convoking of the Assembly or the postponement of the elections for members. The committee refused to adjourn the conference and the Ministry retired to confer, but did not return.

Revolt of Volunteers.

During the afternoon eleven battalions of volunteers revolted and fired on General Contreras, who escaped, but four others were killed and several wounded. Shots were fired during the night in various quarters of the city and the volunteers broke into the hall of Congress, where the Permanent Committee was in session, but they sought safety in flight. Marshal Serrano and a number of his political friends concealed themselves.

Permanent Committee Dissolved.

On Thursday the Government dissolved the Permanent Committee and the city became more tranquil.

Captain General of Madrid.

Lieutenant General Socias has been appointed Captain General of Madrid in place of General Pavia, resigned.

Republican Demonstration.

MADRID, April 25.—A formidable demonstration will soon be made by the Federal Republicans in this city.

Property Recaptured.

Brigadier General Padios has recaptured a large amount of property taken by the Carlist chief Sabala.

GERMANY.

A Bill to Control the Clergy.

BERLIN, April 25.—The Upper House of the Prussian Diet to-day passed a bill for the control of the clergy.

Bank Notes to be Withdrawn.

The German Parliament has ordered the withdrawal, on the first day of January, 1875, of all bank notes not of the new imperial standard.

The Emperor Gone to St. Petersburg.

Emperor William left this city to-day for St. Petersburg. He stays over night at Koenigsberg. Great Preparations are being made at St. Petersburg for His Majesty's reception.

AUSTRIA.

Sporadic Cholera in Vienna.

[Special to N. Y. Herald.]

VIENNA, April 25.—Twenty cases of sporadic cholera were brought to the hospital yesterday, five of which proved fatal. An effort is being made to conceal the fact of the appearance of the disease in the city.

FRANCE.

Civil War Apprehended.

[Special to N. Y. World.]

LONDON, April 25.—The gravest apprehensions are felt in the highest circles in Paris of an immediate civil war. The Monarchists are determined to oust President Thiers at any cost.

CANADA.

Exodus of French Canadians.

QUEBEC, April 25.—The exodus of French Canadians to the United States from country districts and this city is greatly in excess of former seasons.

THE MODOC WAR.

The Situation at the Seat of War.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—A dispatch from Yreka to-night, with news from the Lava Bed, April 24, says: Nothing particularly interesting has occurred. Col. Perry's cavalry returned from the scout unharmed. He is convinced no Indians have left the Lava Bed.

Donald McKay reports forty Modocs encamped at the Big Caves, four miles southeast of the first battle field. The Modocs must come out for water. McKay's Indians are posted as pickets. It is thought desperate fighting will be required to dislodge the Modocs.

What a Shell Did.

A captured squaw says at the first fight an Indian picked up a shell and chewed the fuse, when it exploded, blowing his head off, cutting John Schonchin in two, and killing another.

A General Border War Feared.

A general border war is feared, owing to the bad faith with Indians on reservations, and the encouragement received so far from the example of the Modocs.

Recovering.

Meacham is recovering. He left the hospital for Ferre's Ranche at Klamath Lake. Captain Egan is recovering.

Escape of the Savages.

Later.—Donald McKay has just returned from camp, and says the Modocs have left the Lava Bed. There has been no fighting since the 17th.

The Lair of the Savages Discovered.

Neither the cavalry nor the Warm Spring Indians found the trail of the Modocs on their scout at first, but the Warm Springs finally found the Modocs' retreat. McKay crawled upon them and counted forty, including squaws, but did not deem it expedient to make an attack. The Warm Springs and troops were expected to attack the Modocs on the night of the 23d.

SHEAKLEY, PA.

A Forty Barrel Oil Well on the Gettingen Farm.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

SHEAKLEY, PA., April 25, 1873.

Well No. 2 on the Gettingen farm, owned by Lewis & Brady and J. B. Poor, of Pittsburgh, is pumping forty barrels per day.

WEATHER REPORT.

Probabilities for To-Day.

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1873.

The barometer will probably continue to fall on Saturday throughout the lake region, New York and New England, with generally cloudy weather. For the South Atlantic State and southern portion of the Middle States and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, partly cloudy and clearing weather. For the gulf States; diminishing northwesterly winds, with generally clear weather. For the northwest, falling barometer, southeast and southwest winds and rising temperature.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Turf.

CLEVELAND, April 25.—The Cleveland Club has just announced its programme for its summer races, to begin July 29th, and continue four days. The premiums aggregate $30,000, and are divided into eleven purses, as follows: $2,500 for 2:34 horses; $3,000 for 2:27 horses; $5,300 for 2:21 horses; $1,500 for 2:45 horses; $3,000 for 2:24 horses; $3,000 for 2:20 horses; $2,000 for 2:40 horses, and $6,000 free to all. There will be three running races, the purses being $300, $600, $700. Premiums will be awarded according to rule 26 of the National Association. The entries close on July 21st, at 9 P. M.

Superseding all Others.

All the best builders and house carpenters now use, as the best balance of all, the Anderson Sash Balance, which is rapidly superseding all other balances for the purpose. It has been introduced in other cities, east and west, and hundreds of thousands are now in use. Its superiority is clearly manifest from the great demand which came from Chicago, after the fire there; when building operations were resumed thousands of the balances were used, and it was difficult to keep up the demand. So it has been everywhere wherever the Anderson has been introduced. Its great merits of simplicity and durability, and the fact that it can be applied to any kind of a window frame, make it popular, and have caused it to be ranked above all others.

FINE WINES AND LIQUOR.

A Square, Straightforward Dealing House —An Enviable Reputation.

If you desire to obtain liquors for medicinal, domestic, or purely social purposes, and are difficult to please, any information which will direct you to the locality in which your wants will be appreciated and accommodated, we would advise you to apply to Moses. Wetter & Co., No. 23 Diamond Square. This firm has a stock of pure wines and liquors on hand that cannot be excelled by that of any similar establishment in the country. Rare and fine old wines and whiskies will be found among the assortment, which also embraces the best Jamaica rum, the best gins and native wines. The stock of native wines in particular is worthy of special mention. Messrs. Wetter & Co. have the reputation of supplying precisely the article that they represent. The stock of imported liquors at 23 Diamond square in Hoeil is sufficient to give character to a first class house.

BREVITIES.

....A horse was stolen, on Thursday night, from Mr. Jarrett's stable, at Mansfield. No clue to the thief.

....Messrs. Logan, Gragg & Co., of this city, were awarded the contract for furnishing hardware to the Indians by the board in session in New York.

....A valuable horse that strayed from the stable of Mr. Herron, of the East End, on Wednesday night, was found dead in a ditch on Collins avenue.

....This evening the nomination for members of Councils will be made in the new Eleventh ward, Allegheny, late McClure township. The election will be held on Tuesday.

....John Edgar, formerly a member of the police force, who has been partially deranged for a short time, has been taken to Dixmont. With careful treatment it is thought he will recover.

....Two conductors of the Birmingham street railway lost a quantity of clothing and eighteen dollars in money by their boarding house being entered by sneak thieves. The names of the conductors are Gibson and Sylvester.

....The Supreme Court of the State has granted a writ of error in the case of Jacob Staup, convicted in the Fayette county Court of murder in the first degree. The writ is made returnable here on the third Monday in November.

....Telegraphic news from New York yesterday gave information of the demise of Mr. Costamanga, which occurred on Thursday evening. Mr. Costamanga was well known in this community, and at the time of his death was about fifty years of age.

....At the hearing yesterday morning it was ascertained that the box of tobacco stolen by Reismeyer, as noticed in yesterday's GAZETTE, had been taken from the freight depot on Grant street. In default of bail Reismeyer was committed to jail to await trial.

....Mr. William Vallance, of Allegheny, a fireman on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, was found on Wednesday night, near Youngstown, Ohio, badly mangled and dead. He had been accidentally thrown by the machinery under the train and run over.

....Governor Hartranft has appointed R. H. Rubie, Esq., General Freight Agent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company; John S. Hall, the agriculturist; C. F. Spang and Christian Yeager to be Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition without pay.

....Last evening a man in an intoxicated condition came into the Mayor's office and stated that on Monday, a passenger train leaves there morning at 7:30, and every evening. Mr. Byers thinks the road will be opened up to West Elizabeth, 7 miles further east, by the last of May, but nine miles from here, and hacks will then connect daily with morning and evening trains. We can expect the first train in our town about the 4th of July, and then let us have a 'big old time.'"

....The *Centennial* is the name of a new candidate for public favors, to be published monthly in the city of Philadelphia, the first number of which has been received. H. W. Crotzer, Esq., is the publisher. The paper is started especially in the interest of the Centennial Anniversary, and will contain a large amount of useful and interesting information bearing on the subject.

....Wednesday evening a little daughter of Michael Dyle, a resident of Larimer avenue, East Liberty, was badly burned. Her parents had left the house for a while and left her and her little brother alone. While standing near the grate her clothes caught fire and she was much burned before the flames could be extinguished by the neighbors, who came to her aid, hearing her cries. Dr. F. D. Perchment was summoned to attend her, but her recovery is doubtful.

....Thursday evening a very neatly dressed young lady stepped into a grocery on the corner of Elm street and Wylie avenue, and said that Mrs. Carr, a lady living near by, had sent her for some groceries on her account. After getting a couple of dollars' worth she started. Soon after she had gone the grocer began to think that possibly all was not right, and so went over to Mrs. Carr's, where, to his great surprise, he was told the lady had not been sent from there. As it was then after dark the lady had made good her escape, and has not been heard of since.

....A terrible accident occurred Thursday morning at Sherman Furnace, Sharpsville, by which two engineers, John Dale, chief engineer, and Harry Steele, as sistant engineer, lost their lives by suffocation. At midnight it was found that one of the valves in the stowing furnace was out of order, and the two engineers went into repair it without properly closing the valve between the cylinder and the hot blast, the gas from the fires rushing in on them, killing them instantly. The bodies lay in the cylinder till 6 o'clock this morning before discovered. Both were married men, but had no children.

....Yesterday morning Mr. George A. Cochran, through his Attorney's filed a petition in the District Court for a writ of injunction against C. S. Straub, W. D. Rinehart, Charles Seibert and others, trading under the firm name of the Jackson Steel Company, and John S. Lamble and Sarah F. Sims, administrators of the estate of Wm. H. Sims, deceased, and Ann Reed. The petitioner claims that he built a part of a foundry in the Fourteenth ward for the sum of $4,065 08, and that these parties are now about vitiating his lien. The Court granted a preliminary injunction in the case.

Purity and Reliability.

Our city friends are indeed fortunate in having in their midst such a reliable establishment for the sale of pure liquors as that of Messrs. Diller & Stevenson, No. 57 Second avenue. They have had an experience ranging through a long series of years; their judgment in selecting is excellent, while their facilities are of the most extensive character. At their establishment will be found the very finest brands of imported and domestic liquors, whiskies, gins, brandies, &c.—all grades of German and native wines. That these gentlemen deal strictly in standard brands is too well known to require proof, and their present stock is fully in keeping with, and even ahead of, their previous reputation in this respect. Heads of families and those of the general public who may desire pure liquors for medicinal purposes will find the stock of Messrs. Dillinger & Stevenson all we have represented. We commend this house to the favorable notice of our readers.

Remember the place, No. 57 Second avenue.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Franklin and Townsend streets, Pittsburgh.—REV. J. R. WILSON, D. D., Pastor, services every Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., except the second Sabbath of each month, when the church at 2 P. M. taking the place of the evening service of that day.

☞CENTRAL UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner South Diamond and Sandusky streets, Allegheny. Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 2 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. M. JOHNSTON. Seats free and all are invited to attend. Sabbath School meets, as usual, at 1½ P. M.

☞THIRD U. P. CHURCH.—SERVICES will be held in the above church to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock; evening 7½, by the pastor, Rev. S. R. Fraser. Sabbath School 2 o'clock A. M. Diamond street, between Grant and Ross.

☞LECTURE.—A MAGNIFICENT LECTURE BY
Prof. Allan Curr, F. R. S. L.,
IN THE
Central Reformed Presbyterian Church,
Sandusky street, below Ohio street, Allegheny,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 2, '73,
Commencing at 8 o'clock
Subject—THE SCOTCH COVENANTERS.

"Every one should hear this remarkable lecture."—*London News.* "The second night even standing room could not be obtained."—*Dundee Advertiser.* "The New York *Herald*, *Tribune* and *Independent*, predict for this lecture, splendid success.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. apc6md

☞ELECTIONS.

☞HILAND AVENUE.

Election of Commissioners.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that an election for Five Commissioners of Hiland avenue will be held at the Hiland Public school House, in the 19th ward of the city of Pittsburgh,

ON SATURDAY, MAY 3,

Between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock P. M.

Under the provisions of an act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the improvement of Penn avenue and other avenues in the city of Pittsburgh," approved April 23d, 1870, and the supplements thereto, and an Ordinance of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, entitled "An Ordinance authorizing the grading, paving and curbing of Hiland avenue, from Penn avenue to line of Water Work property," and the election of Commissioners for that purpose, passed April 14, 1873.

R. G. CARNAHAN,
OLIVER G. JONES,
C. HOEVELLER,
Conductors of Election.

ap23:168

☞ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that an election for FIVE COMMISSIONERS of Stanton Avenue Improvement will be held at Mr. ALBION SCHOOL HOUSE, 19th ward, on FRIDAY, May 9th, 1873, between the hours of 6 and 7 P. M., under the provisions of an act of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the improvement of Penn avenue and other avenues and streets in the city of Pittsburgh," approved April 23, 1870, and an Ordinance of Councils entitled "An Ordinance authorizing the Paving and Curbing of Stanton avenue from Butler street to Hiland avenue, and the election of Commissioners for that purpose," passed April 14, 1873

R. G. BEATY,
HENRY WILLIAMS,
MICHAEL DALEY,
Conductors of Election.

PITTSBURGH, April 19, 1873. apl9:mwf

☞ELECTION NOTICE—AN ELECTION for Directors for the ensuing year of the Pittsburgh Gas Company, will take place on SATURDAY, May 3d, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, No. 57 Fifth avenue, at which time and place all

W. B. REY, President.

April 22, 1873. ap22:mwf

☞ELECTION NOTICE—THE ANNUAL Election for Directors of the Pittsburgh Gas Company, will take place on SATURDAY, May 3d, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, No. 57 Fifth avenue, at which time and place all

JACOB CUPPLES, Secretary.

☞ELECTION NOTICE—THE ANNUAL Election for Directors of the Pittsburgh Gas Company, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 57 Fifth avenue, on MONDAY, MAY 5, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

A. W. CLARKE,
Secretary.

ap14:115

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL CARD
TO
Rolling Mill Owners.

TOTTEN & CO.,
FULTON FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

After an experience of EIGHT YEARS, now offer to all SHEET IRON, NAIL PLATE and HOOP and GUIDE IRON MANUFACTURERS a SUPERIOR article of

CHILLED ROLLS.

We GUARANTEE our ROLLS and pay Freight and Turning when not satisfactory. As the best evidence of their good qualities we refer to the following testimonials of well known manufacturers East and West. On this basis we respectfully solicit a trial.

☞See our general Card in this paper.

CONSHOHOCKEN, PA., January 20, 1873.

Messrs. Totten & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

GENTLEMEN—We are now working on your Rolls—one pair 20x54, one pair 20x42, and one pair 20x36 made for us last year. They are all giving good satisfaction, and are all still perfect and sound. They show no signs of spawling of any of the rolls, and the whole surface of chill is as perfect as when first put in the housings. You seem to have overcome the very worst difficulty (at least in our case) most makers have in producing a Chill Roll that will make a reasonable quantity of Plates and Sheets without either breaking or part of the Chill falling out, leaving the surface so uneven that the Roll is worthless, and must be thrown out. In 1871 we broke and threw out nine Rolls, in consequence of the Chill falling out—nine Rolls all made by celebrated make s. Last year we worked on your Rolls (and are still working on them) without any breakage. We have one pair of your Rolls, 20x36, on which we have rolled over Five Thousand (5,000) Tons of Sheet Iron, from 9 to 16 wire gauge, and 24 to 45 in width, and they are still serviceable. We take pleasure in saying that your Rolls have given us better satisfaction than any we have here before used.

Yours, very truly,
J. WOOD & BROTHER.

OFFICE OF REIS, BROWN & BERGER.
SHENANGO IRON WORKS,
NEW CASTLE, PA., February 14, 1873.

Messrs. Totten & Co., Pittsburgh.

GENTS—In answer to yours, we will say, would say that we are still using the Chill Rolls purchased from you in May, 1872, and they have given perfect satisfaction. They have been in *constant* use, and the Chill is still deep and perfect, no signs of crumbling. We have manufactured about 2,500 tons Sheets with them, and can't see out that they are as good for as much more. Very truly yours,
REIS, BROWN & BERGER.

PITTSBURGH, January 28, 1873.

Messrs. Totten & Co., City.

GENTS—Mr. Rogers says the last Rolls furnished have a very good finish, and so far have worked well. Yours truly,
ROGERS & BURCHFIELD.

We also have the pleasure of referring to JOHN Q. EVERSON, Esq., who worked a pair of our Sheet Rolls constantly for FOUR YEARS.

Special Bargains
IN
WHITE GOODS
AT
A. W. ERWIN & CO.'S

White Swiss.
White Nainsooks.
White Jaconets.
Striped Nainsooks.
Check Nainsooks.
Striped Lawns.
Striped Swiss.
Victoria Lawn.
Bishop Lawn.
Tamaise Stripes.
Striped P. K's.
Fine Lawn Stripes.
White Muslins.

All of the above are of our own importation and we guarantee price to be lower than the same quality of Goods can be bought elsewhere.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

At 12½c, Bleached Muslins, worth 16c.
At 16c, Bleached M slins, worth 20c.
At 8c, Good Fast Color Prints.
At 10c, Best Fast Color Prints.
At 12½c, Good White Dress Goods.
At 25c, Splendid Assortment of New Style Dress Goods.

BLACK ALPACAS

At 25c, Black Alpacas.
At 30c, Black Alpacas.
At 35c, Black Alpacas.
At 40c, Black Alpacas.
At 45c, Black Alpacas.
At 50c, Black Alpacas.

We invite special attention to our stock of Black Alpacas, which we guarantee to be extra value for the price.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.

FOR SALE BY
HERRON & BATES
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Under St. Charles Hotel.

ALLEGHENY CIT

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING, ... R. P. REED.
J. P. HOUSTON, ... D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1873.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum	$10 00
One, for six months	5 00
One, for three months	2 50
One, for one month	1 00
By the week	25

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers	$1 50
Clubs of five	1 25
Clubs of ten	1 12½

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also, name and express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1873.

THE oil regions have their full proportion of fires. St. Petersburg is the latest sufferer, the loss amounting to twenty-five thousand dollars.

BUTLER, the "three cent man" proposes to be a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. He will be a "dead beat," at the close of the election.

THE Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania will meet at Harrisburg, on the first of May, to fix a time and place for holding the State Convention to nominate candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court and State Treasurer.

IT is estimated that the Pennsylvania Railroad will spend $19,000,000 in this State, during the present year, in increasing its facilities for transporting passenger and freight. Of this sum, $3,000,000 will be spent on the Pittsburgh division, extending from this city to Altoona.

THE wife of Rochefort, the noted French communist, is dead. It will be remembered that some weeks since, he was permitted to visit her bedside, in order that the rite of matrimony might be solemnized. They had lived together, as man and wife, for a number of years, and the ceremony was performed to legitimate their children. Their union is said to have been a case of romantic affection.

WHAT may be accepted as an official dispatch has been received from Attorney General Williams, to the effect that the massacre at Colfax, Louisiana, was more barbarous than at first represented. There can be no doubt of its partisan character, nor that it deserves the severe punishment it will probably receive. We regret to think that the Grant county Democrats are but little better than the Modocs.

IN about five months France will pay the remainder of her war debt to Germany, and be freed from the presence and cost of the German troops. There is much glorification over this fact,—one of the most remarkable on record. It is referred to, also, as a proof of the general prosperity of the French people, the elasticity of the nation, and of the permanency of the republic. Of the last named item, we may judge more correctly after a time.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad announces that the tunnel which it is building under the city of Baltimore will be finished in the next two months. The cost of this magnificent enterprise will be in the neighborhood of three millions of dollars. It will accommodate the various through Northern and Southern trains running through the city, and will enable them to make their trips without breaking their trains, as is now the case, and also avoid the long omnibus ride between the Northern Central and Washington depots.

THE United States census of 1870, gives the aggregate church sittings of the six prominent denominations at 16,823,002. The Methodists have 6,528,269; Baptists, 3,997,116; Presbyterians, 2,198,900; Roman Catholics, 1,999,514; Congregationalists, 1,117,212; Protestant Episcopal, 991,651. Two reflections are suggested by these statistics,—that the religious element ought to be able to control moral issues in this country; and that the alarmist idea that the Catholic element is likely to dominate the country, has but a slender foundation.

THE case of Phelps, Dodge & Co., referred to in these columns, has been settled by the payment to the Government of $271,000. The firm, however, puts forth a statement to the effect that they have not been guilty of any intentional fraud, and that, in their opinion, they have done the Government no wrong. Their explanation is, that they have imported tin plate of an exceptional character, and that their invoices were occasionally averaged. Thus they violated the technicalities of the law, but, they claim, complied with its spirit. The singular feature of the affair is the payment, on their part, of so large a sum, if they believed themselves innocent.

THE Ohio Legislature has just passed a law prohibiting railroad by another, and requiring the assent of two thirds of the stockholders to make valid the lease of a non-competing road. It also provides that in case of lease the rental must equal the net earnings of the road for the preceding year, and requires undoubted security for the performance of the terms of all leases of this character. It fully protects the rights of a minority of the stockholders in any railroad corporation, something much needed. The law passed just in time to prevent the lease of the Cleveland, Columbus and Indiana road to the Atlantic and Great Western, mainly an English corporation.

PARISIAN papers have just published what purport to be the "Secret Memoirs of Napoleon III." written by him at Chiselhurst. They relate chiefly to the last days of the Empire, and particularly the war with Prussia. They are generally accepted, not merely as authentic, but correct as well, in their statements of fact. According to these, the disasters of the war are really chargeable to Lebœf. He assured the Emperor that he could put in the field 588,000 fighting men, whereas he really mustered but 220,000. The German force was estimated at 330,000, whereas it actually numbered nearly three times as many. This was the starting point in a series of disasters, which culminated at Sedan.

MINISTER Washburne, writing from Paris, takes a hand in the angry contest now waging in Illinois between the railroad corporations and the farmers. He sends a money subscription to help prosecute certain obstreperous railroads, and with it indignant words at the "terrible monopoly" and "shameless plunder" of these corporations. He says there "will be a terrific contest between the oppressed and oppressors," but that "victory will finally perch upon the standard of eternal right and justice." Mr. Washburne is not a candidate just now for any office, but he has undoubtedly put himself all right with the "granges" should he be a principal aspirant for a high position in 1876, and a great many people think that he will, and that he will also have the backing of a fast friend in the White-House.

WE TOOK occasion, immediately after the decision of the Paris courts against Fremont, to criticise his course, severely. But the recent decision by the United States Supreme Court, by which the Texas and El Paso Railroad receives an immense land grant, puts an entirely new face on the affair. It thus appears that the landed securities claimed as a basis for the issue of the bonds under mention really belonged to the company represented by Fremont, but the title became afterward involved in a legal dispute, which, at the same time, put an end to the building of the railroad. Enough lands have now been placed in the hands of a receiver to secure the bonds sold in the French market. Thus time, much to our gratification, restores the good name of Fremont, dear as it is, to those who remember him as the first Presidential candidate of the Republican party.

THE Pittsburgh *Commercial* is given to complaining that the Constitutional Convention is prodigal in its waste of time. Did our neighbor notice its Wednesday's work? In even less time than it took the Legislature to extend the term of the State Treasurer for a year, the Convention considered and passed an article intended, among many other good things, to make the "unexpended balance" in the State Treasury a source of profit to the State instead of permitting its use for speculative purposes by the Treasurer, the custom for twenty years past. This is precisely the reform adopted in the management of our city finances, some years ago, and has been found to work admirably. It broke up the treasury ring in Pittsburgh, and will do the same in Harrisburg. Seriously, don't the *Commercial* think the Convention is working with a will and purpose; especially a purpose.

THE new trade dollar to be issued from the United States mint about the first of June, of which mention has been made in dispatches, is intended especially for our commerce with Asiatic nations and Japan. The Chinese and Japanese prefer silver to gold coin, and for a long time the Mexican dollar has been used in all European and American dealings with these nations, in payment for merchandize, because of its freedom from alloy. This constant drain of Mexican coin has advanced it to a premium beyond its intrinsic value, and it is with difficulty Mexican dollars can be obtained in sufficient quantities for trade purposes. The new American trade dollar, intended to relieve this stringency, will be about the same value and standard of purity as the Mexican, and will be issued in sufficient quantities to meet the demands of our rapidly increasing trade with the Eastern nations. It will play an important part in our commerce with these nations, facilitate business and to a limited extent give our traders an advantage.

SOME idea of the magnitude of the "Farmers Movement," in the west, is shown by the fact that the first "Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry," in Iowa, was formed in Jasper county five years ago, and there are now no less than 1,200 Granges in the State with an adult membership of 100,000. In six months more, it is claimed there will not be 10,000 farmers in Iowa who do not belong to the order, and the grangers in that time will be able to poll three-fourths of the entire vote of the State. In Iowa, the [illegible] State, [illegible] Minnesota [illegible] and Wisconsin [illegible] ward into [illegible] Tennessee, and [illegible] Ohio. Even in [illegible] take an independent [illegible] likely to dictate the [illegible] forms of both parties.

THERE is a misunderstanding [illegible] law regulating the postage [illegible] since the repeal of the franking [illegible] The repeal of the franking privilege [illegible] Government officers and Congressmen [illegible] not affect the free exchange of [illegible] with each other, or the free distribution [illegible] weekly newspapers in the county [illegible] printed. But when the postal appropriation bill was under consideration, during the last days of the session, an amendment was made as follows:

"Provided, that the laws and parts of laws permitting the transmission by mail *of any free matter whatever* be, and the same are hereby repealed from and after June 30, 1873."

Under this law, of course, newspaper exchanges must pay postage at the usual rates, namely, weekly newspapers five cents per quarter, and daily newspapers thirty cents per quarter. The same rule applies to newspapers circulating in the counties where printed, and there has been no reduction of postage, as some appear to suppose. A bill was passed by the House making reductions in newspaper postage, but failed in the Senate. Neither has there been any change with regard to paying the postage by regular subscribers to newspapers; it may be paid quarterly in advance either at the office where mailed or where delivered.

THE census tables of manufactures, just out, show very remarkable results, in comparing the decade ending with 1870, with previous decades. The Morrill protective tariff went into operation in 1861, and hence the comparison embodies that of the relative influence of protection and free trade. During a portion of the last decade, the country was passing through the crisis of civil war, which seriously interfered with its productive industry. Yet, with this disadvantage, the total production of manufacturing establishments in the United States, by this report was $4,232,325,442. In 1860 it was $1,885,861,676; showing an increase of $2,346,463,767. To this should be added $170,726,528, the value of the products of mining, fisheries, &c., included in the report for 1860, but excluded from that of 1870, under the head of manufactures. This is offset, however, with a deduction of $478,093,310, on account of the greater completeness of the report of 1870 than that of 1860. This leaves a net gain in the product of 1870 over that of 1860 of $2,039,096,984, or 108 per cent. Without entering into the many speculations indulged in the report, we have in this showing, a complete exemplification of the wisdom of a policy that adds so largely and permanently to the production of wealth. If this policy is persevered in, there is no good reason for doubting that the showing in 1880 will be relatively greater than that of 1870.

THE federal government very rarely takes direct measures to influence immigration from Europe to this country; it is left to the States and immigration societies, as well as the cheery reports most of the immigrants send back to their old homes. The last Congress, however, directed the translation and printing in French and German of ten thousand copies of the special report on immigration prepared by our National Bureau of Statistics, for distribution in France and Germany. Ten thousand copies were also sent to Great Britain, and the Bureau is now in daily receipt of requests for additional thousands, while hardly a foreign mail arrives that does not urge the translation of the report into Scandinavish for distribution in Sweden and Norway. The United States Consul at Belfast, writing very recently, urging that a thousand copies be sent him, instanced as the avidity with which the people looked for them, "that one lady who owned a copy was obliged, from the numerous requests for its loan, to agree to read it aloud to a class, and each evening her house is crowded with eager listeners, to hear the facts of the wonderful resources of the New World." The Consul also enclosed extensive slips cut from an Irish county paper, which was publishing whole chapters of the report in each issue. We have no conception in this country of the intense interest with which everything bearing on the resources and advantages of our country is devoured in Europe by the immigrating class. The idea of the Government putting forth an official report containing the desired information, printed in foreign languages, was a wise and happy thought.

THE FLAW, in the estimation of many, that mars Mr. Adams' oration on William H. Seward, is his assumption that Mr. Lincoln was but a secondary figure in the administration controlled mainly by the greater experience and the acute intellect of his chief Secretary. As Mr. Adams was out of the country on important diplomatic service, and was thus brought into the most intimate personal and official relations, by correspondence, with the Secretary of State, his view of the relations the two men held to each other is a natural one, even if it is to some extent unfounded. Mr. Charles A. Dana, of the New York *Sun*, who held an intimate connection with Mr. Lincoln, and is likely to know whereof he speaks, contradicts Mr. Adams' view of the controlling influence of Seward in this wise:

"No doubt the Secretary of State had his full share in the transactions of that time. He was much consulted by the President, who was fond of his conversation and of his society; but the truth is—and this we say not from reading, information, or reference, but from personal knowledge—no man was ever more entirely the master of his own affairs or of his own conduct than President Lincoln of the executive power of this Government. He was on friendly terms with all the members of his Cabinet, and gave them due latitude in the discharge of their proper duties; but when any one had to yield his opinion it was the Secretary and not the President; and his judgment and his orders had to be followed in every one of their departments. There were, of course, occasional difference between him and them; but there never was a day when he would not have immediately accepted the resignation of any one of them had it been offered, and there never was a day when any one of them was resolute enough to make his resignation the alternative of the rejection of his advice."

PROFESSOR TYNDALL carried back with him to his English home, the admiration and gratitude of all well informed Americans, and it is a pleasing thought that he reciprocates the good. He delivered his first lecture (on "Niagara,") after his return at the Royal Institution on the 4th of April. Moncure D. Conway, in one of his interesting letters from London, says that Tyndall meets the uniform question: "How do you like the Americans?" with the answer he was not in a condition to form an opinion of the American people. From first to last, he says, he was among cultivated gentlemen and ladies, among thinkers and men of science; he was addressing the most pleasant and apparently the most intelligent audiences; and though there may have been numbers of people he might have disliked, he did not see them. To base an estimate of the whole country upon what he saw of it would be unfair; it would make America a realized Utopia. "I parted from friends here," he said, "and found myself among just such friends there." At the close of his lecture on Niagara, he spoke of the reception he met in this country, and said he had found much to prove the sc[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

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SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1873.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 42¾f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 117¾ @117⅝.

THE tract of land known as "Krepps' bottoms," near West Brownsville, purchased by a company of Pittsburgh capitalists some time since, is being laid out in town lots.

JOACHIMSTHAL, a manufacturing town in the mountains of Bohemia, is reported to have been destroyed by fire on the 31st of March. Out of five hundred and eighty-six houses in the city, four hundred and fifty were completely burned, and over five hundred families made homeless.

GOVERNOR KELLOGG, of Louisiana, has restored order in Tangipahoa parish and installed the officers. Governor McEnery and others will be prosecuted under the usurpation act, and also for treason. A reward has also been offered for evidence that will lead to the conviction of those who were engaged in the recent massacre at Grant parish, and it is hoped the guilty parties may be speedily brought to justice.

THE CABLE rates go up from $1.03 per word to $1.50 gold,—address and signature chargeable alike with the body of the message. This will probably give an increased revenue for a limited amount of work as there will be a falling off in the messages sent, although not to the same extent that would follow an increase in land rates. Those who use the Atlantic cable, aside from the press, are generally men of wealth, importers, bankers and governments. The increase will hardly drive them off from patronizing the cable, although it may possibly abbreviate the present dispatches. But this summer we will probably have another ocean cable, and competition will go on for a short time, until all parties can consolidation steps in.

THE news from Spain is again unfavorable to the Republic. Dissentions have broken out in the Republican ranks on the occasion being the delegation of a person to act as President during the absence of Figueras. The Committee of the Cortes, who have charge of matters relating to the Executive, regard this action on the part of the Executive as a violation of their rights, and have so declared. Following this disturbance among those charged with authority, the populace of Madrid have taken up the subject, and an outbreak has been reported as imminent. All this serves to show the excitable condition of things, and the instability of the Government. We hope the danger, like others which have preceded it, may be avoided, but regard the tendency to such outbreaks as involving serious danger to the permanency of the Republic.

THE STOKES case makes its daily appearance in the New York dispatches. The wall of defence which his counsel has constructed between him and the gallows covers ten thousand pages of writs of error, writs of *certiorari*, and records in judgment. On Wednesday last the judges before whom the motion for a new trial is being argued, sustained the motion of the District Attorney to strike out certain matter from the assignment of error. The meaning of this is that the prisoner has lost another important point, upon which his counsel had confidently relied to strengthen the application for a new trial. Argument is now proceeding on the motion for a new trial on its own merits. The stubbornness with which this case has been contested is almost without parallel on our criminal record, but the opinion is prevalent in legal circles in New York it will not save Stokes from his impending doom. After Gov Dix's decision in the Foster case, the car-hook murderer, no hopes are entertained of Executive clemency.

THE Japanese Ambassadors received a piece of remarkably good advice at Berlin on their arrival in that city from St. Petersburg. The embassy had an interview, so the cable story runs, was with an eminent German professor of jurisprudence as to the propriety of establishing Christianity as the state religion in Japan. Such measures are settled in that country by a decree from the Mikado; there is no process of individual conversion. It is done by wholesale, as a matter of state policy, and the embassy had seen enough American and European civilization to demonstrate in their minds the superiority of the Christian system as a means of national advancement; but the German professor dissuaded them from entertaining their project. He argued from facts in the history of Christendom to show that this religion cannot be enforced by government that it is only vital when it grows up among and from a people, and that it should be encouraged rather than enforced. As a consequence he advised the Japanese to grant full religious liberty. The ambassadors are reported to have expressed satisfaction with this excellent advice.

THE New York *World's* tree trade blast is attracting a great deal of attention, possibly owing to the political dullness of the times as much as from any weight the article carries with it. The Democratic press outside of Pennsylvania will generally accept it as the "card" of the future, and in this State as yet we have only heard from Democratic journals the feeblest sort of protests against it. The New York *Sun* is vigorous, however, in its opposition to the *World* policy, and argues that to form a party at this time on the one idea of free trade seems like inviting a drowning man to discuss the fashion of his clothes when he gets ashore. The *Sun* further argues that our national debt compels import duties averaging forty per cent., and there can be no free trade where such duties are in operation. This is fact and argument both, but the *World* answers it by the declaration that First Trade England has also a gigantic debt, and opposes its example to the *Sun's* argument. It would be good, possibly, if the American people, like the English, would accept our national debt, with its vexatious taxes, both internal and customs, as an irredeemable legacy; but it is just here we differ on the difference in the politics and beliefs of the two nations. We do not think a national debt a national blessing, but assume that the best way to secure honest and economical administration of government, and the highest degree of individual prosperity to the citizen, is to have an evenly balanced national ledger. When we reach that time, we will strike the era of low duties, for protection will have fulfilled its mission by placing us at the head of the producing and manufacturing nations of the globe.

THE USURY BILL passed by the New York Senate, by the pressure of the mercantile and financial influence of the city, seems to maintain the principal that the taking of a higher rate of interest than seven per cent. is illegal, but does away, in effect with the penalty for its violation. The penalty for taking more than the lawful rate of seven per cent. is reduced by this bill to the forfeiture of the interest, leaving it to the lender the principal intact. No person but the borrower can bring suit for the recovery of the excess of interest above the lawful rate, and no suit can be brought by the borrower unless commenced within six months after the time for which the money was borrowed has expired. This leaves the enforcement of the law entirely with the parties to the contract, and reduces the penalty so that all temptation to institute annoying suits is removed, but still makes a higher rate of interest than seven per cent., a violation of the law, and will thus restrain many conscientious persons from putting their money into an open market. The bill is a sham, and its passage by the Assembly is doubtful. The New York Grand Jury was recently directed by Recorder Hackett to consider the subject of usury, and the supposed locking up of money in that city, to advance the rates of interest. It was expected the jury would find indictments against many brokers for violating the law, but instead of that it returned the usury laws as absurd and unpopular, and stated not a man could be found who would aid the authorities in discovering infractions of it. The Grand Jury also made the following statement in its presentment, which is just as good an argument in Pennsylvania as in New York:

"Nothing can be more demoralizing than to have on the statute book of the State laws which are disregarded by men of undoubted integrity and standing in the community. Any person acquainted with the practical effects of usury laws on the price of money as a monetary centre can not but see that the enormous rates which have been so long paid in this city are due almost entirely to the existence of such laws. In no other part of the world are such rates known; and nothing but the great prosperity of the country has enabled the financial community to stand up so long under them. The State has granted special charters to several corporations, such as warehouse companies, &c., authorizing them to take commissions over and above legal interest on their loans of money, thus legalizing in special cases the very thing the usury law was intended to prevent. It is perfectly well understood that the enormous rates paid by the stock speculators have had the effect of drawing the capital of the city from its ordinary or legitimate channels, thus shutting off the merchant and trader from the possibility of obtaining money at moderate rates of interest, such as our ordinary business can stand."

FREE RAILROAD PASSES in the Legislature we believe are more frequent, and fully as effective a means, of influencing legislation than the money bribe direct. The judgment of men who would scorn a corrupt offer is often influenced by corrupt gifts, imperceptibly to themselves. When a shrewd and experienced lobbyist takes hold of a measure with his pockets stuffed with free passes for members, their families and friends, the result is not at all doubtful, and this is a common experience at Harrisburg. The Constitutional Convention has the subject of restricting or prohibiting free passes under consideration, in the Railroad article before that body, and there is no doubt its action will be radical in stopping the abuse, and in this it has the cooperation of the railroad managers. In a debate in the Convention a few days since Hon. H. K. McAllister stated the Railroad Committee had been informed that it was the custom of a certain railroad company to supply each member of the Legislature with thirty free passes, for distribution to his friends. The Committee were also told that a certain member of the Legislature had declared that these free passes were of more value to him in securing his nomination and election than would be $5,000 in cash. Mr. McAllister stated his belief that this pass system had cost the Pennsylvania Railroad Company alone over two millions of dollars per year, and quoted from the defence of Oakes Ames before the Congressional Committee to show that, in the opinion of that gentleman, the giving of these passes was the initiatory step toward the most unlimited corruption. There may be some exaggeration in this, but there is a sufficient amount of undisputed evil to demand the corrective.

OUR GAS SUPPLY.

There is every reason for hoping that the time is not far distant when the citizens of Pittsburgh will be supplied with gas at reasonable rates. Such is not now the case. The complaints that are made take the forms that the measurement is grossly inaccurate, and the charges exorbitant. We hear it stated that the total measurement of gas mains for this city is not materially greater than that in Allegheny, yet the income of the company in this city is about three times as much as that in Allegheny. This means that on an investment not materially greater than that in Allegheny, an enormous profit is realized. True, in this city, the theatres and hotels are located, and absorb a large supply of gas, but the fact remains that the money invested in street mains is about the same on the part of the two companies. This starts the question whether the measurements of gas in this city are correct. It is certainly doubted on every side,—and we have, indeed, heard an explanation that serves to show how easy it is to make the metres record the supply wrongly. The art consists in a quantity of water more than is needed, the effect of an over-supply is said to be, that the meters records about twenty-five per cent more than is actually consumed. It is perfectly certain that by this means, supposing our information to be correct, the people may be made to pay for more than they consume. And yet, should the meter be inspected, it will be found to measure accurately, the fault being, not that it does not perform its duty correctly, but in its being manipulated so easily. As may be readily suggested, to overload the meter is on a par, in point of morals, with weighing a scale, putting a false bottom in a measure, or shortening a yard stick. We do not say that this plan of cheating the public is generally resorted to, but that it can be is, we think, beyond all doubt. Those who are in the habit of using gas in considerable quantity, may find it to their advantage to look up this point. We have before commented on the exorbitant charges exacted for gas in this city. It has been stated, and never so far as we have seen, denied, that gas can be made for twenty-five cents per thousand feet. It is freely stated by the Inspector that it can be sold for seventy-five per thousand feet, at a profit. This being true, it follows that the price charged is exorbitant. It is true this outrage on the people should be thoroughly ventilated, and measures taken to secure relief. The steady progress of the new company affords hope that this long needed relief will not be greatly deferred. In the meantime, we cite these facts in proof of the extent to which the people are being imposed upon.

GENERAL NEWS.

AUGUSTA, Ga., has begun to manufacture ice.

FLORIDA brags of lemons two feet in circumference.

THE Fairplay, Colorado, *Sentinel* claims to have the highest newspaper in the world. It is 10,060 feet above the level of the sea.

DETROIT, Michigan, contains a family, consisting of father, mother and three children, all of whose birthday anniversary falls on the 15th of April.

THE latest ticket for Massachusetts is General B. F. Butler for Governor, and Mr. Hoyt, originator of the Sumner resolutions of censure, for Lieutenant Governor.

THE M. E. Church in India has seventeen churches and seven parsonages, an increase for the year of three churches and one parsonage. The valuation $66,590.

THE elicit distillation of Scotland is entirely extinguished, and nothing but the faintest "trace," as chemists would say, of the old trade can now be found in Ireland.

AN examination of the bond of Colonel Van Buren, Commissioner to Vienna, shows that it is not signed by him nor properly sealed, and the State Department will not honor his drafts till the mistakes made are rectified.

AS A SAMPLE of the present high prices of old English black-letter books, it is stated that a copy of Gower's "Lover's Confession," printed by Caxton in 1493, was recently sold in London to an American collector, whose brain was slightly touched, we suspect, with bibliomania, for the sum of $4,000. That is more than the post received for all the copies sold in his lifetime.

THE officers of the New York West Shore and Chicago Railroad state that the corporation has been re-organized with a view to prosecuting the enterprise, and the capital is to be increased to five millions of dollars. An agent is now in Europe negotiating for the sale of securities. The road will be a competing line with the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, on the west shore of the Hudson river.

A PRUSSIAN horticulturist has made some interesting observations, which tend to show the usefulness of certain plants as weather guides. Thus he finds that the varieties of clover contract their leaves on the approach of rain; when the leaves of chick-wood unfold, and its flowers remain erect till midday, fair weather is at and; but the closing of the bowers of the wood-anemone indicate that rain is imminent.

THE manufacturing city of Joachimstal, in the mountains of Bohemia, was destroyed by fire on the 31st of March. Out of five hundred and fifty houses in the city, four hundred and fifty were completely burned, and five hundred persons made homeless. A magnificent church, founded in the early days of the Reformation, fell a prey to the flames, as did also valuable paintings by Lucas Cranoch and Albert Durer.

ST. LOUIS aspires to have cotton factories. A local journal says: "We shall have no permanent trade in cotton until we set thousands of spindles to work manufacturing cotton goods. The completion of the bridge over the Missouri will insure a constant supply of cheap fuel, thus giving us a motive power at a cost little more than that of water-power in the east, while our manufacturers will find a ready market right at their doors."

THE Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition that have been suspended are Legrand B. Cannon, Theodore Roosevelt and Charles F. Spang, who are now in Vienna, and Jackson S. Schultz, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Samuel G. Ward, William T. Blodgett, and James Renwick will act until the suspensions are removed or permanent Commissioners are appointed. The Scientific and Honorary Commissioners do not come under the operation of the suspension order.

A DISPATCH received at the Treasury Department announces the safe arrival of the Syndicate party in London. The party carried out twelve millions in bonds. It is stated at the Department that erroneous notions prevail as to the compensation paid by the Government for the services of those employed in crossing the water. Secretary Richardson says that the expenses of all those employed in carrying the bonds are paid by the Syndicate, and not by the Government of the United States.

FROM the account of a recent visitor it appears that the Lincoln Monument at Springfield is in a most deplorable condition. The monument, in its design, is well known as an outrage upon good taste, and it now proves to have been so flimsily constructed that it does not protect the remains it was intended to shelter from the ravages of the weather. Visitors to the tomb are surprised and shocked to see that the coffin is dripping with moisture and covered with patches of wet plaster, instead of wreaths of immortelles." The monument in all parts is said to be out of repair.

A SPECIAL from New Orleans says Governor Kellogg has sent the State militia into Tangipahoa parish, installed the officers, scattered a mob who had collected, and restored order. He has secured a steamboat on which is mounted a twelve pound howitzer, for service on the rivers and bayous, and has organized a battalion of cavalry. He has also directed the Attorney General as to the prosecution of Governor McEnery and others under the usurpation act, and also for treason, and has offered a large reward for evidence that will lead to the conviction of those who were engaged in the recent massacre at Grant parish.

WILFRED L. FITTS, of Lowell, Mass., who is now in jail at Exeter, N. H., while in a somnambulistic state, last Sunday night, attempted to murder three prisoners occupying the same cell. He got possession of a razor belonging to one of them, and tried to cut their throats, but was secured, after slightly wounding two of the men. His condition is described as "raving," and it was some time before he was restored to wakefulness and his senses. He is now watched both when asleep and awake. Fitts is the youth who was suspected of having made the murderous assault on young Emerson, at Candia, N. H., last week.

GEN. FARNSWORTH'S donations of back pay to the counties in his district are not received with any violent demonstrations of thankfulness. *The Rockford Register* thus expresses itself on the subject: "It compels the feeling that our district and county are reaping certain advantages from this back pay theft. We want nothing to do with this money, in any form or under any pretense. We do not want to feel that Winnebago county has taken $800 from it, in form or fact. We should prefer that our County Treasurer should decline receiving it. We wish Mr. Farnsworth had never brought it into this district and divided it."

THE fence law of Texas has hitherto been a very curious one. Every man was required to fence against his neighbor's stock. In other words, it was required to fence out stock instead of fencing them in. A bill introduced into the Texas Legislature proposes to change this, and make a farmer fence in his cattle instead of fencing out those of his neighbor. Georgia, also, has passed a law on this subject, one very important to an agricultural community. Under the statute, the boundary line of each lot or parcel of land is to be considered a lawful fence, and no animal used or fit for food and labor, will be allowed to run at large beyond the limits of the land of the owner.

LATE California papers give some fearful details of the distress caused by the failure of the rice crop in Java. The famine appears to be most severely felt at Demak, near Samarang. Corpses of men and women, who have died of hunger, are daily found on the roadside; it is no rarity to see persons lying along the roads exhausted and awaiting death. On two occasions has it happened that women have offered children for sale to Europeans. These women, as well as the children, look dismally thin, and assign as a reason for their unnatural actions, the hope that the children, being with Europeans, would not at least die of hunger, which would otherwise be unavoidable.

THE Indianapolis *Journal* says the following allegations of bribery were made some time ago against the Supreme Court of Indiana: "That three men were paid respectively $7,000, $4,000, and $14,000 as fees, contingently upon a favorable decision in a certain railroad case within a certain time. The decision was favorable and granted within the specified time. The recipients of the fees swore that they received them for professional services, rendered in one case in five weeks, in another in two months, and in the third in two weeks. Neither of the men appeared in the Court during the time in which these services are alleged to have been rendered." An investigation of this matter was ordered, but some of the papers of the State declare it was "far enough from thorough." And there the affair rests.

PERSONAL.

LOTTA is in England, contemplating a summer tour on the Continent.

THE store of Mr. Baldwin, at Bardstown, Kentucky, was burned on Wednesday night. The loss is twenty thousand dollars.

A PRIVATE cable dispatch states that Bischoffsheim has had a quarrel with the Erie managers and has orders given to sell his stock on both sides of the Atlantic.

Mr. CHARLES READE may come to this country next year, at least, if not this. He wants extra inducements, however, and "has no desire to leave a comfortable home in London to visit an unknown country."

RUMORS prevail that the Erie investigation Committee will present a bill to the New York Legislature prohibiting the formation of any close relations between the Erie and Atlantic & Great Western Railroads. The Erie Railroad will not object, it is said, if the application of the bill is made general.

M. THIERS has installed himself at the Elysee, not, as would be supposed, in the rooms successively occupied by Napoleon I., the Emperor of Russia, Napoleon III., and the Emperor Alexander (in 1867) but in the small rooms destined for the Prince Imperial, which the Emperor caused to be redecorated in 1869.

THE Brower branch of heirs to the Holland estate, worth $40,000,000, had a well attended meeting in Trenton, N. J., on Friday. J. R. Brower, of Minnesota, presided. The reports from the agent now in Holland and the lawyers gave the heirs reason to hope they would soon enter into possession of the estate.

WHY, now, is Mr. Wendell Phillips like a forgetful pastry-cook? Because he wants puffs? Not at all. Because he makes so much use of John Brown's pike-rust? Not a bit of it. Something about cake-ology? Quite the reverse. Well, why, then? Why, because he's going about the country again to lecture on Lost Tarts.—*World.*

THE name of Chief-Justice Chase has been given to a city in Virginia. The largest and wealthiest colony in the Southern States, from the North, is settled in Mecklenburg county, Va., not very far from the North Carolina state line. This settlement is now incorporated as Chase City, and a deputation of its citizens recently waited upon the Chief-Justice, who promised them a visit.

HERE is a refreshing bit of personal description from *The N. Y. Graphic*: "Vanderbilt has no weakness except horses, and has that freshness of feeling which attaches him to a dollar, as if it were the first he had encountered. He is said to be a man of large charity, but his charity is private—very private. He seldom refers to his generosity, and he does not wish his friends to. What he gives is nothing to anybody."

A VENERABLE cockatoo is on exhibition at a Newark seed store. He is of the sulphur-coated variety. He was originally imported from the Moluccas Islands by Grant Thorburn, the well-known New York seeds-man, and is now owned by his granddaughter. He has been in the Thorburn family for forty-five years, and is a fowlot polyglot accomplishments, speaking French, English, and German, as Mr. Mantilini would say, "like a dem'd native."

FOUR panels were left in the freezing room by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, with the understanding that they were to be filled by the portraits of four of the most eminent chairmen of that committee since the foundation of the Government. These have finally been filled at the urgent request of Senator Cameron. But it has not yet been ascertained who made the selections. The portraits painted are those of Cameron, Sumner, Wm. Allan, of Ohio, and Henry Clay.

THE death is announced of Mr. Charles Alston Collins, brother of Mr. Wilkie Collins, and son-in-law of the late Mr. Charles Dickens. Mr. Collins, who was in his forty-sixth year, began his career as a painter, and exhibited several pictures in the Royal Academy. He afterwards took to literature and contributed to *Household Words, All the Year Round*, and other periodicals. He is best known, perhaps, as the author of a description of a tour in France, entitled "A Cruise upon Wheels," and two novels called "The Bar Sinister" and "Strathcairn."

THE report which has gone forth that Senator Caldwell, of Kansas, was received on his return home with expressions of undoubted faith in his purity by the citizens of Leavenworth excites the indignation of the Leavenworth *Times*, which declares that the prompt "to represent that our citizens turned out in large numbers and cordially received a man who had been chased out of the United States Senate for known complicity in a score of disgraceful bribery transactions, is neither decent nor just. The people of Leavenworth are quite willing that Mr. Caldwell should sink unharmed into obscurity, but are unwilling to be dragged into an endorsement of his guilty career."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
ASSETS January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Poliasofske, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NEW BOOKS.

MIRIAM ROSENBAUM, a story of Jewish life, by the Rev. Dr. Edersheim. Boston: Henry Hoyt. Pittsburgh: R. S. Davis & Co.

This is an interesting story book as illustrative of the peculiar social customs of Jewish life, and the deep prejudices which gain against an apostate, that make apostacy in the eyes of a Jew, the worst crime in the calendar. The story is well told, and the heroine's path through Jewish prejudice to Christianity appreciatively set forth.

THE PARTING WORDS OF ADOLPHE MONOD, to his friends and the church, translated from the fifth Paris edition. New York: Appleton & Co.; Pittsburgh: R. S. Davis & Co.

Monod the celebrated French Minister, for the last two years of his life was bedridden, and these familiar discourses or familiar exhortations were given at regular Sabbath afternoon services which were held in his room. The singular circumstances surrounding the services made them peculiarly impressive, and the discourses, though short, are full of earnest piety and fragrant with the large hearted Charity and Christian experience of a noble life.

HOW I FOUND LIVINGSTONE. Travels, adventures and discoveries in Central Africa, including an account of "Four months residence with Dr. Livingtone," by Henry Stanley, traveling correspondent of the New York *Herald*, with maps and illustrations by the author. Published only by subscription. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

This is the only genuine narrative of the adventures and discoveries of the intrepid Stanley, written and illustrated by himself. It is a work of thrilling interest, and furnishes the only authoretic intelligence of the great African explorer, and his discoveries given to the reading public for several years. Miss Martha M. Fuller is the agent for this city, and will proceed at once to canvas for the sale of the book. We bespeak for her a kind reception—the extraordinary character of the work, and its surpassing interest will tempt every one to own it, and as it is only sold to subscribers, we doubt not Miss Fuller will be successful wherever she calls.

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 2 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

The best assortment in the city at JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S. Remember the place—corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, have, without exaggeration, the finest, best and most complete assortment of Toilet Articles in the city, such as Toilet Soaps, Perfume Cases, Imported colognes, Lubin's Perfumes, Rimmel's Perfumes and Coudray's of every description. Also, Puff Boxes of every style. Persons wishing to purchase Holiday Presents should call and examine the large and splendid assortment before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place where you can purchase anything in this line cheaper than elsewhere in this city is at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
Drug Store and Family Medicine Depot,
Cor. Penn Avenue and SIXTH (old St. Clair) Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WM. M. FABER,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.
JAS. LITTELL. WM. H. MECHLING.

OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE.

Littell & Mechling,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD RYE WHISKY,
Foreign and Domestic
WINES AND LIQUORS,
234 Liberty
AND
244 Penn Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

REMOVAL.

LIEBLER'S
PREMIUM
TRUNK FACTORY,
Has been removed to
113 WOOD STREET,
Directly opposite the old stand.
The largest and finest assortment of NEW GOODS in the city, at the LOWEST PRICES.
Goods slightly damaged by the late fire selling at twenty-five per cent. below cost.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.
PROCTER & GAMBLE'S
Mottled German Soap.
This Soap has been sold for more than 20 years. It is economy to buy it, as it is sold at the price of ordinary soaps and does more service, being harder, will not waste, yet washes easy. You can buy it of your nearest grocer.
This Soap is packed *Honestly. Can you afford to pay for what you do not receive?*
J. R. HUNTER,
Jobber Wholesale Agent.
SOLD BY
Arbuckles & Co., Dilworth Brothers, Watt, Lang & Co., T. C. Jenkins, J. S. Dilworth & Co., Haworth & Dewhurst, S. Ewart & Co., and others.
fe26:116

FIRE CLAY,

WATER PIPES,
CHIMNEY FLUES
And Chimney Tops.
HENRY H. COLLINS
133 Second Avenue.
PITTSBURGH TAR
CHEMICAL WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Pitch, Iron and Asphalt Varnish, Carbolate Powder, the Universal Disinfectant—Carbolic Acid, Crude Acid Purified Benzoles, and other Products of Coal Tar.
Office—No. 62 FIFTH AVENUE, UP STAIRS. WORKS—Adjoining the Gas Works, Allegheny.

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE,

165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

Hats, Hats, Hats,
Ladies' and Misses Hats, the new
"FLORIDA" HATS,
Ladies' and Misses' Linen Hats, new styles.
Parasols, Parasols,
Opening new styles in Club Sticks, Chatelaines, &c.
Ladies' and Children's Parasols, new colors.
Real Hair Goods.
NEW RIBBONS,
Plain, Gros Grain and Watered in newest shades.
NEW FLOWERS,
KID GLOVES,
LADIES' HOSE
In qualities and prices from lowest to finest Imported Goods.
Laces, Edgings, Embroideries, Collars, Scarfs, Ruchings, Jet Ornaments, Jet Jewelry, Sleeve Buttons, &c., &c.
Ladies' and Misses' Fine Spring Underwear, &c.
Fresh and Clean Goods, prices low, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW DRESS GOODS
AT
BOGGS & BUHL'S.
At 20 and 25c. great bargains in
Stripe Dress Goods.
At 25 Cents.
3-4 BALEMO CLOTHS,
(Choice New Mignonette Colors.)
At 50 Cents,
Elegant Quality Balemo Cloths,
(In the Choice Shades, worth 60 cents.
At 87½ Cents.
27 Inch Glace Mohairs,
A Decided Bargain.
At 65 Cents, the best Values in
BLACK ALPACAS
In the Market.
New Cashmeres,
New Silk Pongees,
New Pure Mohairs,
New French Serges,
New Silk Warp Chalis,
New Black Hernanis,
New Black Grenadines.

NOTICE.—We have now in stock the most complete assortment of Ladies', Gents' and Misses' Hose ever exhibited at very popular prices. Also, a very choice line of French Lisle Gloves.

BOGGS & BUHL,
128 Federal Street, Allegheny.

Suits and Costumes.
SPRING STYLES
NOW OPENING AT
Jos. Horne & Co.'s,
197 AND 199
PENN AVE.
We are now reciving Ladies' Suits, in Lawn, Linen, Pongee and other material, made up in the latest fashion an superior manner.
Moire, Silk and Cashmere
POLONAISE,
Richly Embroidered, Braided and Lace Trimmed.
Silk, Cashmere and Cloth
Sacques and Sleeveless Jackets.
We would also invite particular attention to our line of Ladies' Cashmere
Cloaks and Dolmans
being the large at and choicest selection in the city, which are selling at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.
Misses' and Children's Sacques and Capes, together with a full assortment of Misses' and Children's Linen and Marseilles Dresses, Walking Coats, Blouses, Infant's Capes, &c., handsomely braided and trimmed.
Muslin, Linen and P. K. Aprons.
Stamped Goods, &c., &c.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.
Call and examine.
197 and 199
PENN AVE.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
Are just opening the largest importation of the most beautiful
CARPETS
Ever shown in this Market,
Direct from the most celebrated Looms in Europe.
SPRING STOCK OF
DOMESTIC GOODS
ARRIVING DAILY.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Avenue.

CHOICE CARPETS.
We open to-day the Choicest lot of
English Body Brussels,
Of our own importation, that have ever been shown in this city, embracing the Newest and Richest Colors ever put into Carpets. The leading Colors are as follows: One Pattern OAK CHINTZ, one DEAR AND BROWN, one GREEN, SCARLET AND GOLD, one GREEN, CRIMSON AND GOLD, one DEAR, BROWN AND GOLD, one TURKEY, &c. Many of these patterns match much of the Terry and Steps now used for covering furniture. No Choicer Goods can be seen anywhere.

Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue

Caperton's Dining Rooms,
60 MARKET STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
Tables furnished with the best the market affords in its season. Meals from 6:30 A. M. to 12 o'clock P. M. ap19:34

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE

165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Mats, Rugs Hassocks, &c.,
Window Blinds, Window Hollands,
Lace Curtains, Curtain Damasks,
Cornices, Stair Rods, Fixtures, &c.

New Prints, New Percales,
Shirting Prints, Polka Spots,
Bleached Muslins—very cheap,
Table Linens, Table Damasks,
Towelings, Towels, Huck Damasks,
good Goods, cheap,
Tickings, Checks, Cheviot Shirtings,
Denims, Blue Drills, Ginghams.

Furnishing Goods.
GOOD BARGAINS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.

SPRING STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN
Are receiving daily their SPRING STOCK, to which they invite the attention of those wanting to purchase.
THESE GOODS
Have been selected with great care, and for Beauty
Cannot be Excelled.
LADIES
In particular are requested to call and examine our Spring Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
CORNER OF
Fourth Ave. and Market St.

SEAMLESS KIDS,
IN SPLENDID SHADES,
BLACKS, BROWNS, SLATES, WHITES,
And a beautiful line of
OPERA SHADES,
in 1, 2 and 3 button and Marquise.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 Fifth Avenue.

NEW GOODS.
A FULL LINE OF LINEN SUITS.
All the new styles in
Parasols, Dress Goods,
In great variety.
LACE CURTAINS AND MARSAILLES QUILTS, Just received.
H. J. LYNCH,
No. 96 Market Street.

Muslin Underwear,
MARKED DOWN,
LADIES' CHEMISE,
NIGHT DRESSES,
SKIRTS, &c., &c.,
Greatly reduced to close out assortment now complete.
Macrum & Carlisle,
27 Fifth Avenue.

ALLEGHENY CAR AND Transportation Co.
Incorporated by Act of Assembly.
Capital Stock.....$100,000
Privilege to Increase to.....$500,000
SAMUEL M. KIER, President.
JOHN C. PAUL, Manager.
JOHN B. STEWART, Secretary.
JAMES W. ARGOTT, Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.—James Kelly, J. Morton Hall, George W. Glass, S. M. Kier, John C. Paul, John H. Miller, Robert S. Ramsey, Jas. McMay, Thos. M. King.
The object of this organization, with its powers and privileges, are clearly specified in the Charter of the Company, but may be set forth as follows:
First—That of a "Transporta ion Company" or Fast Freight Line.
Second—That of a "Rolling Stock Company," the purpose of which is to Rent its cars to transportation lines, railroad companies and individuals
Third—That of a "Car Manufacturing Company Establishment," with the additional privilege of making and selling such articles of manufacture as may be deemed profitable.
In view of the extent of the enterprise and demand for Interest therein, the Board decided under the privilege of their Charter, to increase the Capital Stock to $250,000; about $120,000 of which is already subscribed. The remaining $100,000 is now offered to the public on the following favorable terms: Ten per cent. (10 p. c.) to be paid at the time of subscription, and the balance to be paid at the discretion of the Board, but in no case to exceed ten per cent. per month. Prospectus, Charter and additional information may be had by applying at the office of the Company, 167 Wood street. Subscriptions received by either of the undersigned.
S. M. KIER, 349 Liberty St.
J. C. PAUL, Gen. Manager, Wilkinsburg.
J. W. ARGOTT, Treas., 167 Wood St., Pittsburgh.

THE
Best Sewer Pipe in the World
IS MANUFACTURED BY THE
AKRON SEWER PIPE CO.,
From a compound of the celebrated Clays of Summit county, Ohio, carefully prepared, securing a HIGHLY VITRIFIED and compact body, as durable as Glass. Before delivery a quality is made to the City Engineer of Chicago, where the Pipe manufactured at the Works of this Company has been in use for several years. References is also made to the City Engineers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.
A LARGE STOCK OF PIPE, with the best style of Fittings, from 1 in. to 24 inches in caliber, with Socket or Ring Joint for conducting water or for sewers, constantly on hand at the branch offices of the Company, corner of DUQUESNE WAY and WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., and 65 and 67 SANDUSKY STREET, Allegheny, Pa.
Also a full stock of Superior Fine Linings, Chimney Tops and Vents, Fire Clay and Fire Brick, Portland, Rosendale and Louisville Cements.
Send or call for Price List.
C. G. McMILLEN,
Manufacturers' Agent.

MASS. INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.—Entrance Examinations June 2 and 3, and Oct. 1 and 2. For Catalogue, recent entrance examination papers, or for further information, apply to Prof. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Mass. mh18:57s

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE

165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

LADIES' SUITS,
Plain and Fluted.
Ladies' New Suits,
Embroidered handsomely in all colors.
LATEST STYLES
DRESS GOODS,
Wash Poplins, Suitings, plain, striped and barred.
New Crammed Stripes, at very low prices.
New Japanese Poplins, at a bargain.
Japanese Silks, Pongee Silks.
Black Silks, New Colored Silks.
Newest Styles and Shades in Fine Qualities of Dress Goods.

Black Alpacas!
Black Alpacas!
A new and very popular brand of Black Alpacas, having a fine lustre and good quality, in all grades, offered at very low prices, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., AL

HOME NEWS.

A MINISTER ARRESTED.

Trouble About a Guardianship—The Settlement of Claims Demanded—The Heirs of the Late William J. Totten, Esq., Bring Suit Against the Rev. L. R. McAboy.

Yesterday morning a case of somewhat peculiar interest came before the Court of Common Pleas, which formed a topic for conversation in legal and church circles for the remainder of the day. The principal party interested in the case was the Rev. L. R. McAboy, a Presbyterian minister, well known in this vicinity, and a former resident in Pine township, of Allegheny county. It seems that many years ago, the reverend gentleman was appointed guardian of the minor children of Wm. J. Totten, deceased. The estate which came into his hands was considerable, and Mr. McAboy found the guardianship no sinecure, although, as it now appears, it has brought him trouble. As the children grew to age he settled their claims one after another, until all but the youngest had been satisfied.

In the course of sundry business transactions he became involved in financial difficulties, it is stated, from which he seemed unable to extricate himself, and having lost all he possessed here, about two years ago he removed to North Carolina, where his wife owned a plantation, and upon which he has since resided.

Within a day or two he returned to the city, and the two heirs whose claims have not yet been settled immediately sought legal counsel, and as a result, Mr. McAboy was arrested on an attachment and brought into Court. The attachment was issued against him for leaving the State without settling up the business of his guardianship.

When brought before Judge Stowe, the defendant made no denial of the fact that the affairs of the estate, so far as the claims of the two heirs were concerned, had not been settled, but that the failure was owing not to criminality but to inability. He had failed, and could not pay over the funds. The Court decided that he would have to give bail to file an account; also to pay over to the heirs of the Totten estate any funds that may be in his possession, and in default of bail to go to jail.

The bail not being at hand he was remanded to the care of Warden Smith until the required security could be obtained. The amount involved in this case is variously estimated at from $5,000 to $10,000 but no correct figure could be given until the account has been made up.

As soon as Mr. McAboy escapes from this embarrassment he is wanted in Butler county. An attachment has been issued against the Orphans' Court there against him, for contempt in failing to pay to one of Mr. Davis' children, in a similar case, the amount which the Court adjudged to be due him.

The defendant is quite an old gentleman, being not far from sixty years of age, and evidently feels his position keenly, although he is emphatic in his statements that it is not a lack of disposition, but a lack of funds, which he could not help, that prevents him from making the settlement asked.

BREVITIES.

....Lumber men have begun active operations. The number of rafts coming down the rivers is growing large.

....Some of the cars which arrived from the east yesterday afternoon were covered with snow to the depth of one or two inches.

....Two prisoners named Meachem and Johnson, both sentenced for one year each to the penitentiary, escaped from the jail at Steubenville, on Tuesday night.

....John Y. Marks, Esq. of Rochester, has sent the editor of the Beaver *Argus* an egg that measures 8½ inches one way and 6¾ inches the other, and weighs five ounces.

....It is stated that Mr. W. H. Brown has been authorized to survey a line for a railroad from Bedford to Johnstown, there to connect with the Pennsylvania Central.

....The 20th Annual Fair of Beaver County Agricultural Society, will be held at the fair grounds in Beaver, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 24, 25, 26, 1873.

....The *Vindicator* says that saloon-keepers from Lawrence and Mercer counties, Pa., are flocking into Youngstown and vicinity since the success of "local option" in those counties.

....About ten o'clock yesterday morning a float of five rafts of lumber struck the Ewalt street bridge, and was divided into several sections. The men on board of the raft had a narrow escape from drowning.

....No clue has yet been obtained of the prisoners who escaped from the Washington county jail. Notwithstanding the reward for the arrest of Brjceland, the detectives have not succeeded in getting on his trail.

....The Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad Company is pushing the grading for the side tracks to be laid between this city and McKeesport. The company are putting the road in splendid running order, and intend to put on a through train to Washington.

....The body of a man which was found floating at the foot of Brereton street, in the 7th ward, and upon which Coroner West held an inquest, as mentioned in yesterday's GAZETTE, is supposed to have been the remains of James Cox, a deck hand on board of the ill-fated "Ben Wilson," who was drowned off that vessel on the 26th of October last at Port Perry.

....Two men, strangers, were found dead, in the Ohio river near Rochester, on last Wednesday. Neither of the men were identified, and, both were buried in the cemetery near that town. One was five feet eight inches in height, and the other five feet ten. A coroner's inquest was held in both cases, and a verdict of death by drowning rendered in each case.

....During the past year there were three hundred and twenty-six fires in the city according to Fire Marshal Butler's report. The largest fire occurred on October 11, at Hartje, Wylie & Co's works, on River avenue, Allegheny, where the loss aggregated $100,000; insurance on same, $55,000. The largest number of fires during the year occurred in the month of May.

....The Monongahela slackwater will be extended from Geneva to Morgantown during the coming summer; this is about eighty-one miles. The cost for each of the three locks and dams, of ten feet lift each, is $90,000, and for the three locks and dams $270,000; and as the obligation of the old Monongahela Navigation Company is $100,000, the State will be required to raise $110,000, and of this sum Congress has given $90,000, leaving them to raise the remainder, $20,000.

....The Beaver *Argus* says a gross misrepresentation seems to exist regarding the population of some of the boroughs and townships of Beaver county, and therefore publishes the following table as copied from the revised census report just issued from the Department of Washington: Big Beaver township, 1,559; New Galilee borough, 241; Borough township, 379; Brighton township, 884; Beaver borough, 1,120; Bridgewater borough, 1,116; Fallston borough, 629; Chippewa township, 817; Darlington township, 1,811; Daugherty township, 280; Economy township, 1,324; Franklin township, 676; Greene township, 1,836; Georgetown bor., 297; Hookstown borough, 239; Glasgow borough, ——; Hanover township, 1,560; Frankfort Springs, 155; Harmony township, 225; Hopewell township, 1,015; Independence township, 728; Industry township, 796; Marion township, 367; Moon township, 936; Phillipsburg borough, 554; New Sewickley township, 1,609; Freedom borough, 634; North Sewickley township, 1,108; Ohio township, 1,534; Patterson township, 74; Beaver Falls borough, 3,112; Palaski township, 943; New Brigaton, 4,037; New Brighton—North ward, 1,347; New Brighton—Middle ward, 1,478. New Brighton—South ward, 1,212; Raccoon township, 1,012; Rochester township, 620; Rochester borough, 2,091; South Beaver township, 1,206; St. Clair borough, 232.

THAT MARVELLOUS BOX.

Some New Light on the Subject.

As the maze was supposed to rise from around the mysteries of "that box" the shadows only seem to grow deeper instead. Chambers or Hampton does not seem to come to time. Outsiders say that this New York business was only a ruse of the Safe Deposit Bank to direct attention from the real guilty party, while others equally sharp say that "Bill" McCully's trouble will throw all chance for action in the shade, that it will divert certain plans. The three parties mentioned on the street several days ago seem still held on to by the public as the guilty ones. Nothing new has been developed, and it is believed that the "New York man" will not be brought to Pittsburgh. This pertinent question, however, naturally arises, where did he get the other $49,000 worth of A. W. R. Co. bonds as the New York papers claim he had in his possession, if he disposed of the $1,000 bond and knew it to be stolen as is alleged?

OIL ITEMS.

BURCHFIELD & WILKINS completed a well in the Argyle district week before last. It is good for twenty-five barrels a day.

CAPTAIN ALLEN WILSON, sold his interest in the Wilson well last week, to Mr. W. W. Perkins, who now owns the whole well.

THE Titusville *Herald* says Nesbit & Co's well on the Patten farm north of the McClymonds, is doing about forty-five barrels a day.

THE Harrington & Harrop well, near Argyle is the best in that territory. It was struck last November and is yet producing sixty-five barrels a day.

MR A. H. BRONSON is perhaps the largest operator in the oil country, having interests in one hundred and sixty wells. In the majority of these wells he owns the controlling interest.

MR. THOMAS FROTHINGHAM and W. H. Coulter have a well on the Rinkle farm, between Petrolia and Karns City, that has been producing about seventy-five barrels for the past three months.

Colony Association.

The Pennsylvania Colony Association which was organized a couple of months ago, held a meeting in the City Clerk's room last evening. Capt. H. W. Hartbaugh presided with J. S. Watt as Secretary. Major B. Pollock on behalf of the Executive Committee offered a resolution to the effect that the Executive Committee be instructed to provide a record for the name, occupation, residence and number of shares of each member, that the shares be fixed at $150, that the number of shares be fixed at 2,000, that no member be allowed to own more than twenty shares and that should any member get up with the Colony he shall pay a forfeit of one dollar per month. After much discussion the resolution was adopted and the Association adjourned.

The California Robbery.

The post office at California, Pa., on the Monongahela river, was robbed last Sunday night, as we have stated. Yesterday the United States authorities here received information that a man implicated in the robbery,—the name not being given—had been arrested and would be brought to the city to-day for a hearing. The amount received by the robbers was not large, but the mail matter was in a measure destroyed.

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

Closing a Year of Success—The Outlook for the New—The Prosperity of the Boston One Price Clothing Store.

The New York *Tribune* recently has been counting up our national anniversaries and concludes we are getting quite a respectable stock on hand. It gives a list of the most prominent, but singularly enough forgets to mention the anniversary of the establishment of the Boston One Price Clothing Store in Pittsburgh which occurred the other day and was an occasion for genuine rejoicing among gentlemen. The gladness of this occasion was general among those who were happy at the thought that the day of low prices for good clothing had come again, and that the success of the Boston Store, No. 95 Smithfield street, had demonstrated the fact that good clothing could be furnished at reasonable prices.

The year of business at this house has been one of constant increase, so that it now enjoys a larger trade than ever before—attesting the real superiority of the goods sold. Its patrons now number all classes, the rich as well as the poor, men from the country and from the city, the fashionable gent and the less stylish individual, all of whom want neat fitting garments of good service, well made and moderate in price. These are all secured at the Boston One Price Store.

Now that the Superintendent Mr. E. A. Rossiter has received practical evidence of hearty appreciation from the people he has been encouraged to make new efforts, and therefore commences the new year offering better bargains than ever before. Here are some of his prices and goods; business suits, $14, $15, $18, $20; all wool Scotch suits, $13, $15, $20; dress suits, $20 to $35; boys suits, $8.50, $10, $12, $15; children's suits, $4, $5, $8 and $10.

Every personal examination and wear we can testify that there is no shoddy about these goods, but that they will give satisfaction. In the stock will be found something to suit every taste and every purse.

In addition to the full list of suits &c., the stock also comprises a full assortment of the celebrated Hathaway shirts in white and fancy colors. Hosiery, gloves, paper and linen collars cuffs, neck wear of all descriptions and general furnishing goods. Every article will be found of good quality and will bear inspection.

We congratulate Mr. Rossiter upon his success, and congratulate our readers on the opportunity afforded by his house, No. 95 Smithfield street, to save money in buying clothing.

A SCENE OF ANIMATION.

Lively Times Around the Union Depot Last Evening—Arrival of Three Hundred Emigrants.

It was unusually lively around the Union Depot about ten o'clock last evening. The announcement had been made in the evening papers that some eighteen hundred emigrants would arrive in the evening, but that number, upon their arrival, had diminished down to the genuine number of eight cars, holding some three hundred. Their friends were there in force, as nearly all are to stop here. "Arrah, Dennis, God bless ye!" and Dennis forthwith was pulled out of the window by his friends, who had come there to bid him welcome to the "Smoky City." Then came kissing and hugging and congratulations, and many tears were made apparent. Nearly all those that came, were from the "auld sod." There were a few Hungarians, while Deutschland was not behind, and La Belle France sent her quota, who were greeted with the Frenchman's grasp. All were kindly cared for by their friends, and as they disembarked they presented quite a unique scene of life and animation. They seemed pleased to have arrived at their destination, and the majority of them looked as though they would prove no dead-weight to their adopted country where "Hans" and "Pat" can be Aldermen side by side.

A SUDDEN DESCENT.

A Horse Killed by Falling Over a Stone Wall.

Yesterday afternoon a horse belonging to Wm. Boyd was killed by rolling down the hill on to the railroad track from Fountain street. It appears that a man was engaged in filling, with a cart, he had drawn a load of slag to the spot where he thought it would be wanted, when he loosened the body of the cart in order to dump the load. Just as he did so the horse the cart commenced to slip down the hill and the horse following; the driver caught hold of the animal, but the cart was relentless and continued on its course down the hill, the horse unwillingly following. The horse finally went down about ten feet of hill and over a wall of twenty feet, on to the track of the Pan Handle Road. The horse was instantly killed and the cart broken into smithereens. The driver—well he stopped on the stone-wall and didn't get hurt but he did utter a mild ejaculation at the sudden turn affairs had taken. The loss to Mr. Boyd of the horse and cart will probably amount to $250, as the animal was a first-class draught horse.

THE CAGED "TIGER."

The Philo Hall Roulette Game—A Hearing Before Ald. Logan.

The Philo Hall gambling case came up before Alderman Logan on Monday evening. The defendant Samuel F. Long was present, but the prosecutrix, Mrs. Benham, did not make an appearance. Long, through his counsel, stated that the woman was satisfied, and did not want to prosecute, but Ald. Logan thought different. A compromise was talked of, but to this the 'Squire also objected. He held Long in $500 bail for court, in default of which he was remanded to jail. Mr. Benham, on behalf of the woman, and other that bear the offerings were made at $2.00, while the Treasury currency balance has decreased $20,000. Sterling is dull and weak, 109½ per pound sixty days and 109¾@109⅞ demand. Gold was quiet to-day, ranging at from 112¼ to 112¾, closing at 112¼. There was a large discount sent by the Treasury as to a deeper feeling. $27,000,000. The Treasury disbursed $1,000,000 in coin on account of interest on 5-20 bonds. It is estimated the imports of the week will be a million and a half, or half a million more than the corresponding week of 1872, respectively. State bonds are very dull. Railroad bonds, especially of the Western roads, are dull and weak. At the Stock Exchange the final sales closed at 112¾@112¾. Union Pacific sixes, 112¾@113; Central Pacific, 103½; Union Pacific, 97½; Central Pacific, 103½; Union, 103; Delaware & Lackawanna, 99½; Wabash, 39; Rock Island, 109½; Michigan Central, 99¼.

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Which are the Best Organs!

In this age of business rivalry, when people are frequently imposed upon by unscrupulous and rapacious agents, it is important to know which make of Organ is preferred and pronounced the best by judges of the article and Professors of music. The Burdett Organs have always stood at the head of the list, and having of late added quite a number of patented improvements, they are now beyond question the most complete Reed Organ ever made. Visitors to the Music Store of H. Kleber & Brother, 122 Wood street, will be astonished at the beautiful Burdett's to be had there from one to two hundred dollars, and will soon convince themselves that they will save money and procure a better instrument by purchasing a Burdett at Kleber's than by dealing elsewhere. A single hearing of these Organs, and a glance at their Corinthian and Imperial cases, will suffice to settle the question of choice. Moreover, in buying of these gentlemen, you run no risk of any kind, their fine musical abilities and first-class reputation for honorable and upright dealing giving full assurance that you get the worth of your money, dollar for dollar.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

Wagons and Wheelbarrows.

We desire to do a service to any reader of the GAZETTE who would know the best place in the western country to get such articles as are extensively manufactured by Columbus Coleman & Sons, on Marion avenue, Allegheny. We state in the first place, that they keep on hand from 200,000 to 500,000 feet of well seasoned oak and hickory lumber, from which, with about forty workmen, they are constantly fabricating all kinds of brick, stone, mortar, graders' and miners' wheelbarrows, and wheelbarrows for stores and for boys. Also, every style of store, office, hotel and mill trucks. They are also constantly turning out spring and plain wagons in great variety; patent dump wagons for brick, &c.; and finally, their great specialty, the patent thimble-skein wagons, warranted to be of *lighter draught, better finished* and *cheaper* than any other wagon now in use.

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Injured at a Mine.

Yesterday afternoon Patrick McMahon, employed as a driver at Hartley's coal bank on Saw Mill Run above Temperanceville, was very seriously hurt by being run over by a car he was driving. It appears that he was was coming out of the pit with a loaded car when he slipped and fell under the wheels, the car running over him and inflicting such terrible internal injuries that it is thought he will die.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, April 24, 1873. }

Our local money market still continues in a comparatively easy condition—though to-day rather more paper has been offering than for some days past. Some of the banks have been discounting quite freely and have taken some fair, while others still have balances to spare. The market is in a comfortable condition, with every prospect of continued ease.

Gold to-day ranged steady, but the evident tendency is to lower figures. We reasonably look for a decline in gold, not only by reason of easier money, but, during the present week, the Secretary of the Treasury will begin the pre-payment without rebate of the May interest. The total amounts to $15,174,882, of which $770,000 has already been paid out, subject to rebate. It is estimated that about $10,000,000 of this gold will remain in this country, and that the latter will be proportionately strengthened in the specie part of their reserve.

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stocks to some extent, but notwithstanding these favorable points to the market, and the additional low state of stocks in Dealers' hands, there is an indisposition on their part to purchase beyond their immediate wants. The Country inquiry is rather on the increase, but is still slow, the interior, as a rule, not responding to the improved feeling here, the late Spring close money, and a larger average of snow and rain than usual, restricting the demand for consumptive purchases. The latter will probably be noted that polished Lacawayta and other mild Coffees, by reason of their relative cheapness, have become much more favorites at the West the past year than ever before, and their consumption has doubtless diminished that of Brazil in the interior to some extent. Sugars, according to eastern telegrams, are reported more active but unchanged.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 17½; Crushed, Granulated and Powdered, 12; Standard A, 11¾; R, 11; Ex. C, 10¾; C, Yellow, 10¼; Circle C, 10¼; Lower grades, 9@10.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 24; Good to Prime, 22½@23; Fair to Good, 21½@22; Old Government Java, 31; other Javas, 26@28c; Roasted Rio, 1lb packages, 25c; loose, 20½c Roasted Java, 33c.

SYRUPS—White Drips, 65; other grades ranging from 60 to 65c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9; prime, 8¾; Patna, 8¾; Rangoon, 7¾@8.

MOLASSES—Large Shore, No. 1, $25.00 per barrel' Med Shore No 1, $23 per bri; Bay No. 1, $21; for 5-8's, quarters and kitts 2c more. Lake Herring, halfs, $3.00; Lake Herrings, quarters, $2.50. White fish, $8.

CANDLES—Mould candles, 12c. Stearine do, 11. Star do, 21c.

SOAP—Babbit's soap, 10. Bell's Buffalo soap, $6.50; Pearl soap, $6.50@7.00. No. 1 Rosin Ec. Procter & Gambles soap, 7½c.

HAY—The receipts of baled have been unusually large during the past few days, on the rail and river, and the market in consequence is easier, but there is no quotable change in prices; we continue to quote at $18 to $20 per ton, according to quality and condition.

MAPLE SYRUP—Is in limited supply and higher, $1.30@1.35 for gallon kegs.

HOMINY—4@4.25 per barrel.

MILL FEED—Continues dull but unchanged. Bran, $16@16; Seconds, 16@17; Middlings, $1.40@1.50, as to quality.

POTATOES—Continue to come in freely, and as stocks have accumulated to unreasonable size, market is weaker and prices are drooping; we now quote in a jobbing way at 70@75 for mixed, and 80@85 for Early Rose.

POULTRY—Live chickens, by the coop, 80@90c per pair, according to size.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, 14½c, canvassed do., 15c; Extra Sugar Cured Shoulders, plain, 10c, canvassed, 10½c; Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, plain, 13½c, canvassed, 14c; Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, plain, 18½c, canvassed, 19c; Sugar Cured Beef tongues, per pair, 30c; Bacon Shoulders, 9c; Rib Sides, 10; Short Rib Sides, 10¾; Clear Sides, 11c; Mess Pork, $18.50; Lard Lard in tins, 10½c; half bbls, 11½c; bbls, 11¾; refined Pure in tins, 10½c; ½ bbls, 11¾; bbls, 11¾; refined in 3 lb caddies, 12½; do in 5 lb 12½; do in 10 lb pails 13, do in 50 lb pails, 12½c; Ham Sausage, 10c.

PEA NUTS—In good supply and very dull; we reduce our quotations to 4@4½c per lb, as to quality.

RAGS—Quoted at 3@3½c.

SEEDS—Sales of Clover seed at $5.90@5.75; and Timothy at $3.50@3.75. Flax Seed is scarce, and selling readily at $2.20.

SPRAKER CORN—3½@4c per lb.

TALLOW—8@8½c.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 91@92 cts. per gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, } WEDNESDAY, April 23, 1873. }

The arrivals, both of local and through stock, are reported fair, from all that we could learn, about up to those of the corresponding time last week, but with unfavorable advices from New York and Buffalo and heavy receipts at Chicago, trade is not satisfactory, and although there is no indisposition on their part to purchase, buyers have been offering lower than for some days past. Some of the banks have been discounting quite freely and have taken some fair, while others still have balances to spare. The market is in a comfortable condition, with every prospect of continued ease.

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New York Breadstuffs Market.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The Tribune says: This day week there was steady feeling and rather more activity in our Wheat market than for days previous, though this was only temporary; the continued pressure in our money market, great scarcity of tonnage, reduced limits to shipping orders, more liberal arrivals, a marked decline in flour, and inclement weather, have been the chief causes of the increased neatness and decline since Saturday; the more liberal supplies by rail, which are almost invariably slow in the interior to some extent, is advanced, there is evidently more desire to close out old invoices; this has added to the assortment, but we find that only a very limited proportion of our stock is good—indeed, there is less No. 1 Spring here than we have had for 15 years, and, with the exception of Minnesota, this is true of the North-Western States; hence, it is very evident that our grain crop of good wheat during the summer cannot fall to be small; since our last we have had two heavy snow storms at the West followed by very cold weather, and later heavy rains; this has greatly retarded seeding, and the season now promises to be a very late one; the movement of the crop of spring the past fortnight has been light, due in a great measure to the condition of the roads and the unsatisfactory prices bid; the consequence is that we cannot see how there can have early receipts, and the opening of the lakes promises to be later than last year; meanwhile our domestic requirements are likely to absorb all the good that it is likely to reach us by rail; we have had quite an active demand for flour and the decline has at higher prices, and hear of considerable purchase of the same kind in the interior for this market; the present stock of winter wheat is very insignificant, and the late prices obtained here have been relatively lower than all the west; the complaints respecting the growing crop this week have been few, but the season is very back ward, and an early harvest is not to be looked for; the advices from Europe by cable and mail are rather favorable for their crops, hence the markets principally have been quiet and tame; the imports into the United Kingdom have been fair, but the cargoes afloat for the U. K. are not so large; many of them have been diverted to continental markets, and it was reported from London that the number of cargoes off the coast

FINANCIAL.

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CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received. Interest allowed and 6 Per Cent. Interest Guaranteed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, April 25, 1873.

Our local money market to-day remains in about the same condition as before reported. Funds are plenty in certain directions, and especially does it seek investment in first class mortgages. As long, too, as mortgagegean be obtained at paying 10 per cent. per annum, it must be expected that commercial paper will rule at even higher figures. There are no changes to report in these investments which deserve especial mention, and at another time ye will call attention to them.

The New York Journal of Commerce, 22d, says the foreign imports at New York for the month of March amounted to about forty millions and a half million dollars. With one exception this the largest total in the history of the trade. The aggregate for April of last year was $66,443,987; the best to this heretofore was for August, 1872, when imports reached $62,307,000, and the next was for May of the same year, when the total amounted to $62,579,960. Those are the only instances, previous to the last month, when the imports at New York from foreign ports exceeded forty millions of dollars. The total now reported is not only next to the largest ever published for any month, but is more than four millions in excess of the corresponding month of last year.

The next dividend of the Pennsylvania Railroad deserves notice. The payment of the instalments on the 28th of May next. will be in November, when the allotments so paid up by May 24 will be entitled to full dividend. The coming May dividend will be declared before the time limited for the May allotment comes round, consequently the latter cannot be included.

At the close of March the total debt of our commonwealth, as reported by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, was $27,127,122. Of this amount $4,628,500 bears coin interest, $100,734 bears no interest at all, and interest has been stopped on $175,112. At the same date there was in the treasury a balance of $1,379,000, and there were deducted last months of loans $20,276.

We publish below our weekly quotations of local stocks, corrected from latest transactions:

Quotations of Bank and Insurance Stocks, of Pittsburgh, Pa., reported by Luther S. Kaufman, Bank and Stock Broker, 116 Smithfield Street, (Live Exchange) from the Office Through 24 Million a Sense Only. Orders Solicited for the Purchase or Sale of any Listed Stocks.

	NATIONAL BANKS.	BANK CLEARINGS.	INSURANCE COMPANIES.	PASSENGER RAILWAYS.	BRIDGE COMPANIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Bid						
Asked						
Last Dividend						
Date						
Amount of Capital						
Surplus						
Par Value						
Market Value						
Amount Owned						
Where Quoted						

quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold	117¾	117¾
U. S. Sixes—1881, — coupons	120¾	120¾
5-20—1862	118¾	118
" 1865	118¾	118¾
" 1865 new.	119¾	120¼
" 1867	117¾	117¾
" 1868—coupons.	119¼	119¼
10-40s.	117¾	117¾
5-40s—coupons.	111¾	111¾
Currency 6's.	113¾	114¾
New 5 per cent	116	116¼
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central.	101⅜	101⅝
Erie.	64¾	65
Canton	50	
C. C. & I. C.	3	3⅜
Pittsburgh	88¾	89¾
Do preferred	90⅝	90
Michigan Southern.	73¾	73¾
Do. Central	92¾	92⅞
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	105	105
Rock Island.	98¾	98¾
North Western, Common	108⅜	108⅝
Do. preferred	91⅜	92
Pacific Mail	89¾	88¾
Western Union Telegraph.	85¾	86
Ohio & Mississippi.	44¾	44¾
Union Pacific.	32¾	32⅝
Toledo & Wabash.	39	39⅛
Fort Wayne	93¾	93⅝
Atlantic & Pacific.	94¾	94⅝
American Express.	67	
U. S. Express.		71¾
Hamilton.	125¾	126¾

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 79 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

Penna. Central	56¾
Reading	50
United Cos. of N. J.	119¾
Oil Creek	32
Lehigh Valley	59¾
Philadelphia & Erie	24
Pennsylvania Allotments	54
Pittsburgh 3s	73¾
Allegheny Valley 7-30	92¾
Central Transportation	47¾

NEW YORK, April 25, 1873.

Wall street was very dull. The money situation is improving, call loans ranging from 1-64 per day to 6 per cent. per annum, with most of the late business at 7 currency to 7 coin. The express companies brought $1,300,000 currency, and several of the largest N.Y. city Banks are receiving heavy amounts from the interior. The outstanding legal tenders to show an increase of $621,000, while the Treasury holds only $1,000,000 currency. Sterling firm; 108¾ for long and 109¾@109¾ for short sight. Gold was heavy, ranging from 117⅝ to 117¾, closing at 117⅝@117⅞. Loans 3@7 per cent. Clearings $60,000,000. Treasury disbursements $112,000. Customs receipts $360,000. Governments dull and steady, state bonds very quiet, railroad bonds quiet and firm. Hartford & Erie firm, declined 1. N.Y. Central firm at 101⅜@101½, ex div. Erie dull and firm at 64¾@65. Lake Shore firm at 92⅝@92¾. Michigan Southern firm at 73¾@73⅞. Illinois Central firm at 108⅜@108½. Cleveland & Pittsburgh firm at 105. Chicago & Rock Island firm at 98¾@98⅞. Pittsburgh firm at 88¾@89. Fort Wayne firm at 93¾@93⅝. Western Union Telegraph firm at 85¾@86. Pacific Mail firm at 89¾@89⅝. New York Central scrip 98¾@99. Erie 2nds 82¾@83. Boston, Hartford & Erie firm at 3@4. The stock Exchange board was very active and excited, and the market dull the whole day, the latter closing firm. The transactions at the regular board were 70,000 shares. Pacific Mail 89¾@89⅝, St. Paul 89¾, St. Paul pfd. 92¾@93, Quicksilver 37¾@38, Western Union 86, Erie 65, Erie pfd. 83, Wabash 39¾, Fort Wayne 93¾, Michigan Southern 73¾, Illinois Central 108½, Pittsburgh 89, Rock Island 98¾, Northwestern 91, Northwestern pfd. 108¾, Ohio & Mississippi 44¾, Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati 120, Cleveland & Pittsburgh 105, Lake Shore 92¾, Panama 305, Illinois Central 108½, Atlantic & Pacific 94¾, Western Union Telegraph 86, Delaware & Lackawanna 99¾, Hartford & Erie 3@4, New Jersey Central 71.

LONDON, April 25—5 P. M.—Consols 93⅜. American securities: 5-20s of '65, 91⅜; '67, 93¾; 10-40s 89¾; new 5s, 89¾; Erie 16¾; Illinois Central 108¾.

PARIS, April 25.—Rentes 83f 77c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, April 25, 1873.

APPLE BUTTER—@3¾c per gallon.

APPLES—There is a fair demand, especially for good sound fruit, but the trade is not doing much in prices: sales at $2 to $3 per barrel, according to quality.

BUTTER—Prime butter is in active demand and selling readily at 35 to 40—the supply is fair, not sufficient to meet present requirements. Common and medium is in good supply and dull.

BEANS—$2.50@2.75 per bushel

BRAN—Quoted at 13@15 cents per lb.

BROOM CORN—Unstable at $60@70 per ton for red; 5½@6 for green, and 6½@7 for hurl, and 5@6 for brush; mainly for small lots.

CURRENCY—There is no change in good demand, and higher with sales at 8 to 8¾. Shoulders, 6½@7; and Hams, 9@11. County Hams 7¾@8.

CHEESE—There is a fair demand, but the market is piled with it, and a shade weaker. New Ohio Dairy, 12@12½c; new Ohio factory, 11@11½c; New York Goshen, 14½c.

CANNED GOODS—Are reported considerably firmer in consequence of reports that the crop has been badly injured in the Southern country by the recent cold weather. Other kinds remain quiet and unchanged, and as yet there is no change in prices.

CARBON OIL—Continues dull, as the jobbing trade always is at this particular time; and we report the quotations unchanged, 25c being the car load, and 1@2c additional for smaller lots.

CHEESE—Prime Cultivated quoted at 13@13¼ per barrel; common, 8@9.

DRIED FRUIT—There is no improvement in the demand, and no quotable change in prices.

EGGS—Continue quiet and unchanged—15 still seems to be regarded as the ruling quotation. Some dealers are holding at 16, and they allege, are refusing to sell for less.

FLOUR—There is a moderate local demand and a fair business in the regular grades, while, as noted in our last report, the market is firmer, there is no change whatever in prices to report, and we quote as follows: Superfine, $4.50@5.25, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas, Extra, $5.25@5.75 for red winter wheat. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—The market for Oats continues firm and dealers generally in view of the light receipts, are holding at the advance noted in our last report, and 45@46c is now the ruling quotation, and more might be expected, buyers are diffident about taking hold at present quotations, but the indications at present are that the demand for the remainder of the month will be fair. Corn is also firmer and a shade higher; 39c for April, Philadelphia delivery, 39½ for 1st and 20, for last half of May. Quotable at 36½@38c on cars here.

Oil barrels in light supply and firm but unchanged. Countries quoted at $1.90@1.95, city make, 9-lb. hoops, $2.25@2.50; 10 lb. hoops $2.10

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Central Ref Co. 509 bbls to J. P. Logan, Philadelphia.

Standard Ref Co. 509 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Livingstone Bros. 300 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia, Agents.

Wormser, M & Co. 300 bbls to John P. Logan, Philadelphia.

Total 1,748

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Vesta O W, acct. McKelvey	1312
Fairview O W, acct. Kiefer	1000
Model O W, acct. Bushnell	595
Citizens O W, acct. Witter	456
Commercial O W, acct. Kier	425
Standard O W, acct. Bushnell	447
Crystal O W, acct. Bushnell	249
Keystone O W, acct Bushnell	231
Eagle O W acct. Stevenson	468
Brilliant O W, acct. Lockhart F & Co	940
Bergs L & Co, O W, acct. Fisher Bro	236
Standard O W, acct. Bushnell	80
Total	5,732

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, FRIDAY, April 24, 1873.

CATTLE.

The supply was again small to-day, and with considerable inquiry, prices were run up from 15@25c per cwt, as compared with Wednesday, and ½ to ¾ c cent as compared with the early part of the week. Some of the buyers held back in anticipation of increased receipts toward the close of the week, but in this they were disappointed, and instead of being able to buy at a reduction, as expected, they had to pay more; however, this is frequently the case, it is one of the characteristics of the business. Prime to extra 1,500 steers may be quoted at 5¾@5¾; prime 1,400, 5¼@5¾; 1,300, 5¾; 1,250, 5¾; 1,100 to 1,000, 5¾@5¾. Stock cattle in good demand also, and quotable at 4¾@5¾, as to quality.

HOGS.

The market continues moderately active, but since the date of our last report, there has been no quotable change in prices. Prime Philadelphia hogs quotable at 6¼@6¾; and fair to prime Yorkers 5¾@6.

SHEEP.

The sheep market is still reported a little slow, but, considering the increased receipts, trade has been all and even more than could reasonably be expected; clipped, as compared with this time last week, are ¾ lower, selling at from 4¾ to 5c. for common to extra. Wooled sheep quotable at 6 to 7¾, as to quality.

Luther S. Kaufman, Stock and Note Broker, 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, April 25, 1873.

The pig iron market continues exceedingly dull, unusually so for this season of the year, and while, as compared with last week, there is no quotable change in prices, the feeling is weaker, and the tendency, especially for common irons, is downward. In consequence of the limited demand for the product, the stringency in money matters, as well as the fact that the indications generally point to a lower range of prices, consumers are buying very sparingly; their policy seems to be to carry just as little stock as possible, hence, trade is very dull and unsatisfactory. It is hoped and expected that there will be a change for the better early next month; this is based mainly on the supposition that the money market will soon commence to work easier, and this, it is generally conceded, is the most formidable barrier in the way at the present time. Anthracite irons are quoted nominally at $46 for No 1 foundry; $44 for No. 2, and $40 for No. 3 forge. Grey Forge red short, $42; Neutral, $39@40. Cold Short $38@40. Allegheny Coke, $40; Eastern, $36@38. Charcoal irons, $50@60. No. 1 Juniata Blooms, $120; No. 2, $115; Anthracite, $95. These quotations are all based upon four months time.

The market for finished irons, while it is improving slowly, is generally reported in an unsatisfactory condition; it is not what is usually is at this season of the year. There are a fair number of orders coming in, but they are nearly all small as compared with former years, and may be attributed mainly to the closeness in money matters; it is thought, however, that stocks all over the country must be comparatively small that there will be a steady demand all summer. Prices remain unchanged; four and ten inch cents per lb is the card rate, equal to 4c cash. The nail trade is still reported fairly active, and prices are well sustained—$4.00 days, equal to $5 cash.

The steel market is quiet, but prices are firm and well maintained. As in the case of irons, the orders are mostly small and for the same reason, and the inquiry is mainly for the finer grades used in the manufacture of tools. However, the mills are all busy; and some of them are said to be pretty well sold ahead.

Following sales of metal were reported:

ANTHRACITE.

40 tons No. 1 Foundry	$46 00 4 mos
30 tons No. 1 Foundry	45 00 4 mos
20 tons No. 1 Foundry	44 00 4 mos
50 tons No. 2 Extra Foundry	44 00 4 mos
40 tons No. 1 Foundry	44 50 4 mos
20 tons No. 1 Foundry	51 00 4 mos
30 tons No. 1 Foundry	45 00 4 mos
200 tons Cold Short	37 50 4 mos
200 tons Cold Short	35 00 4 mos

EASTERN CHARCOAL.

20 tons Cold Blast Chrrcoal	62 00 4 mos

CHARCOAL.

30 tons Hanging Rock	58 00 4 mos
1,000 tons No. 3 Missouri	55 00 4 mos

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, April 23.—The Shipping List says: The trade remains in the same dull state previously noticed, manufacturers are purchasing as wanted, and find no difficulty in obtaining wool at low prices. Some speculative movements are pointed to in the interior, but a very large number have considerable courage to operate in the interior at a high price, while so much wool was pressing for sale in leading markets on the sea board at low prices. Besides the depressing influences that keep the market down are in full force, and the last of the week's arrivals will have unfavorable news from England. Good average Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces will probably bring over 50@52c; choice do, light and in good condition, 54@56; Michigan and Wisconsin good and choice fleeces, 50@52; and Western fleeces from 42@46c per lb. The best eastern super and fine delaine are selling at 50c, down to very low figures for ordinary grades. There is no movements of importance.

Imports from January 1 to April 19.

	1873.	1872.
Foreign, bales	12,460	24,108
Domestic, bales	48,842	34,868

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Nimick and Co.m	20	Jones & Lm	6
Caughey & Hb	2	Reese, G & Co.m	2
Graff, B and Co.m	15		
Total			43

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Caughey & Hm	6	Reamer.m	12
J Moorhead.m	4	J W Porter.m	25
Brown	2		
Total			49

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Chess, C & Co.m	8	Graff, B and Co.o	5
Brown and Co.m	3	Pitts Bolt Co.o	20
Total			36

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Nemidik & Co.m	3	W Smith.m	2

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Cotton in a little better export demand; m dding uplan 19¾c; sales of cotton, 9,850 bales, as follows: April 18 15-16c; May 18 15-16@19c; June and July 19@19¼c; August 19¼@19 5-16c. Flour quiet and unchanged; 10,000 barrels; superfine western and State $5.05@5.30; common to good, $5.40@5.60; extra Ohio $5.65@5.85; white wheat extra Genesee $6.10@6.30; extra Ohio $6.05@6.25; St. Louis $5.30@5.75. Rye flour steady at $4.10@4.70. Corn Meal steady. Whisky unchanged. Wheat firmer; receipts 15,000 bush; choice No. 2 spring Chicago $1 55@1 56; No 2 spring $1 53@1 54; winter red Canada $1 58; white do $1 60@1 62; good quiet at $1 50@1 60. Corn in fair demand; receipts 19,000 bushels; old western firm; new quiet and steady; mixed western 72c. Oats active and higher; receipts 21,000 bushels; mixed western 53@56c; white do 56@58c; white Jersey 60@62c. Beef dull; demand limited; prime mess $10@10 50; repacked Chicago $11 50@12 50; extra mess $13@14. Pork dull and heavy; mess $15 75@15 87½; prime $13 50@13 75. Lard steady; steam 9¼@9¾c; kettle rendered 9¾c. Whisky upward; bulk, $1 and active, 93½c.

TOLEDO, April 25.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat: demand active and prices advanced; extra white $1 56@1 58; No 1 white $1 54@1 55; amber May $1 54@1 55; seller May $1 74¾; do June $1 74@1 75. Corn at $1 10 in manifest demand; sales for futures; high mixed spot 45½c; May; 50c; seller half of May; 46½ June; 47½ seller first half of July; low mixed 43@44c. Oats: demand fair and prices advanced; No 1 46c; No 2 46; Michigan 44@45c. Clover seed $6.50.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—Flour very quiet; superfine $4.50@4.75; extra $5.25@5.75; Wisconsin and Minnesota $5.50@5.75; Ohio $5.75@6.75; Indiana and Illinois do $5.75@6.75; Pennsylvania family $6.50@7.50. Wheat; white pans scarce and firmly held; no. 1, $1.90 @1.92. Rye quiet at 80@81c. Corn; sales of yellow 61@63; white 56. Oats dull; white 51@55c; mixed 49@50c. Provisions: demand quiet and prices firm. Cheese 12½c; refined do 13@13½c. Whisky steady; western 92c.

MILWAUKEE, April 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1 36½; No 2 do $1 27½. Oats: demand fair and market firm; No 2 43c. Rye: demand fair and steady; No 1, 80c; No 2 77c. Corn steady with a moderate demand; spring No 2, 35c. Freights to Buffalo 16c, do to Oswego 20.

BALTIMORE, April 25.—Flour in improved demand, with a better feeling in the market; prices unchanged. Wheat strong and unchanged; sales of prime western spring at 90c spot; July and August 92½@93c. Corn firmer; sales of prime white at 52@53c. Rye quiet and steady. Provisions firm and unchanged. Butter, western 24c; stock scarce; good to choice tub 30@32c. Whisky nominal at 91c.

MEMPHIS, April 25.—Cotton: good grades demand fair; medium and ordinary firm; inferior dull and prices drooping; good ordinary 15½@16c; low middling 15@15½; receipts for the past day 1,000 bales; shipments for the last twenty-four hours 2,965 bales; receipts for week 6,227; shipments past week 9,855; sales 6,500; stock 25,400 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—Cotton quiet; sales of 4,700 bales; good ordinary 15c; low middlings 15½; middlings 16½c; middling Orleans 16¾c; receipts 2,204 bales; exports to Liverpool 2,712; coastwise 418; constock 264,856 bales. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn dull; mixed 50@52c; white 52@53c. Oats dull; mixed 45@47c. Bran dull at 80@85c. Hay quiet at $20@22 for mixed and $23@24 for prime. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull at 92c. Coffee dull; Rio cargoes ordinary to prime 15@16c; job lots 16@16½c; small lots on order ¼c higher. Sugar firm; fair to prime 8½@9c. Molasses—Choice New Orleans, 72@75c; Prime 70@72c.

HAY—Loose hay sold, from country wagons, in Allegheny, to-day at $20 to $30 per ton, according to quality and condition. Baled hay is also quotable at $22@30, and the offerings of all kinds are increasing.

MAPLE SYRUP—Is in limited supply and higher, $1.20@1.35 for gallon jugs.

HOMINY—$4.25@4.50 per barrel.

MILL FEED—Continues dull but unchanged. Bran, $15@16; Seconds, 95@1; Middlings, $1.10@ 1.20, as to quality.

POTATOES—Are coming in freely, and the market is pretty well stocked, but there is no disposition to force sales, as dealers appear to be impressed with the belief that prices, especially for good stock, must go up. Prime may be quoted at 75@80 per bushel for mixed, and 85@90 for Peach Blows.

POULTRY—Live chickens, by the coop, 80@90c per pair, according to size.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, 14½c, canvassed do., 15c; Extra Sugar Cured shoulders, plain, 10c, canvassed, 10½c; Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, 12½c; Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, plain, 13½c, canvassed, 13c; Sugar Cured Beef tongues, $7.50. Mess Pork, $16.50@17 per barrel. Shoulders, 10; Short Rib Sides, 10½; Clear Sides, 11c; Mess Pork, $18.50; Leaf Lard: in tres, 10¼c; half barrels, 10½c; kegs, 10¾c; Summer sausage in tres, 10½c, ¾ bris, 11½; bitts, 11½; refined in 3 lb cuddies, 10c, do in 5 lb 12½c; do in 3 lb pails 13¼; do in 5 lb pails, 13¾c; Hams, plain, 12@12½c.

RAGS—Quoted at 3¾@3¾c.

SEEDS—The supply of both Clover and Timothy Seeds is considerably reduced, and prices are firm—we advance our quotations 25c per cushel for Timothy, and $1.50@2 per barrel and $4.75@5 for the latter. Flax Seed continues scarce, and sells readily at $2.25@2.30.

SHAKE CORN—13@14c per lb.

TALLOW—@8½c.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 91@92 cts. per gallon.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, April 25, 1873.

The crude market opened very firm this morning, but closed quiet and weaker; this we infer from the fact that $2.40 was refused in the forenoon for certificates, while late in the day there was a sale of 2,000 barrels free on cars at $2.40. The feeling among producers, however, is decidedly "bullish;" all noted in our last report, they have got their ideas up considerably based mainly on the reported falling off in the production; but buyers can see no reason why there should be any material advance, and they argue, even admitting the yield is falling off, that the production is still largely in excess of the consumption, and that so long as this is the case high prices are out of the question. Refined firmer and a shade higher; 19¾ for April, Philadelphia delivery, 19¾ for 1st and 20, for last half of May. Quotable at 16½@18c on cars here.

Oil barrels in light supply and firm but unchanged. Countries quoted at $1.90@1.95, city make, 9-lb. hoops, $2.25@2.50; 10 lb. hoops $2.10

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Central Ref Co. 509 bbls to J. P. Logan, Philadelphia.

Standard Ref Co. 509 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Livingstone Bros. 300 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia, Agents.

Wormser, M & Co. 300 bbls to John P. Logan, Philadelphia.

Total 1,748

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Vesta O W, acct. McKelvey	1312
Fairview O W, acct. Kiefer	1000
Model O W, acct. Bushnell	595
Citizens O W, acct. Witter	456
Commercial O W, acct. Kier	425
Standard O W, acct. Bushnell	447
Crystal O W, acct. Bushnell	249
Keystone O W, acct Bushnell	231
Eagle O W acct. Stevenson	468
Brilliant O W, acct. Lockhart F & Co	940
Bergs L & Co, O W, acct. Fisher Bro	236
Standard O W, acct. Bushnell	80
Total	5,732

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, FRIDAY, April 24, 1873.

CATTLE.

The supply was again small to-day, and with considerable inquiry, prices were run up from 15@25c per cwt, as compared with Wednesday, and ½ to ¾ c cent as compared with the early part of the week. Some of the buyers held back in anticipation of increased receipts toward the close of the week, but in this they were disappointed, and instead of being able to buy at a reduction, as expected, they had to pay more; however, this is frequently the case, it is one of the characteristics of the business. Prime to extra 1,500 steers may be quoted at 5¾@5¾; prime 1,400, 5¼@5¾; 1,300, 5¾; 1,250, 5¾; 1,100 to 1,000, 5¾@5¾. Stock cattle in good demand also, and quotable at 4¾@5¾, as to quality.

HOGS.

The market continues moderately active, but since the date of our last report, there has been no quotable change in prices. Prime Philadelphia hogs quotable at 6¼@6¾; and fair to prime Yorkers 5¾@6.

SHEEP.

The sheep market is still reported a little slow, but, considering the increased receipts, trade has been all and even more than could reasonably be expected; clipped, as compared with this time last week, are ¾ lower, selling at from 4¾ to 5c. for common to extra. Wooled sheep, quotable at 6 to 7¾, as to quality.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, April 25, 1873.

The pig iron market continues exceedingly dull, unusually so for this season of the year, and while, as compared with last week, there is no quotable change in prices, the feeling is weaker, and the tendency, especially for common irons, is downward. In consequence of the limited demand for the product, the stringency in money matters, as well as the fact that the indications generally point to a lower range of prices, consumers are buying very sparingly; their policy seems to be to carry just as little stock as possible, hence, trade is very dull and unsatisfactory. It is hoped and expected that there will be a change for the better early next month; this is based mainly on the supposition that the money market will soon commence to work easier, and this, it is generally conceded, is the most formidable barrier in the way at the present time. Anthracite irons are quoted nominally at $46 for No 1 foundry; $44 for No. 2, and $40 for No. 3 forge. Grey Forge red short, $42; Neutral, $39@40. Cold Short $38@40. Allegheny Coke, $40; Eastern, $36@38. Charcoal irons, $50@60. No. 1 Juniata Blooms, $120; No. 2, $115; Anthracite, $95. These quotations are all based upon four months time.

The market for finished irons, while it is improving slowly, is generally reported in an unsatisfactory condition; it is not what is usually is at this season of the year. There are a fair number of orders coming in, but they are nearly all small as compared with former years, and may be attributed mainly to the closeness in money matters; it is thought, however, that stocks all over the country must be comparatively small that there will be a steady demand all summer. Prices remain unchanged; four and ten inch cents per lb is the card rate, equal to 4c cash. The nail trade is still reported fairly active, and prices are well sustained—$4.00 days, equal to $5 cash.

The steel market is quiet, but prices are firm and well maintained. As in the case of irons, the orders are mostly small and for the same reason, and the inquiry is mainly for the finer grades used in the manufacture of tools. However, the mills are all busy; and some of them are said to be pretty well sold ahead.

Following sales of metal were reported:

ANTHRACITE.

40 tons No. 1 Foundry	$46 00 4 mos
30 tons No. 1 Foundry	45 00 4 mos
20 tons No. 1 Foundry	44 00 4 mos
50 tons No. 2 Extra Foundry	44 00 4 mos
40 tons No. 1 Foundry	44 50 4 mos
20 tons No. 1 Foundry	51 00 4 mos
30 tons No. 1 Foundry	45 00 4 mos
200 tons Cold Short	37 50 4 mos
200 tons Cold Short	35 00 4 mos

EASTERN CHARCOAL.

20 tons Cold Blast Chrrcoal	62 00 4 mos

CHARCOAL.

30 tons Hanging Rock	58 00 4 mos
1,000 tons No. 3 Missouri	55 00 4 mos

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, April 23.—The Shipping List says: The trade remains in the same dull state previously noticed, manufacturers are purchasing as wanted, and find no difficulty in obtaining wool at low prices. Some speculative movements are pointed to in the interior, but a very large number have considerable courage to operate in the interior at a high price, while so much wool was pressing for sale in leading markets on the sea board at low prices. Besides the depressing influences that keep the market down are in full force, and the last of the week's arrivals will have unfavorable news from England. Good average Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces will probably bring over 50@52c; choice do, light and in good condition, 54@56; Michigan and Wisconsin good and choice fleeces, 50@52; and Western fleeces from 42@46c per lb. The best eastern super and fine delaine are selling at 50c, down to very low figures for ordinary grades. There is no movements of importance.

Imports from January 1 to April 19.

	1873.	1872.
Foreign, bales	12,460	24,108
Domestic, bales	48,842	34,868

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Nimick and Co.m	20	Jones & Lm	6
Caughey & Hb	2	Reese, G & Co.m	2
Graff, B and Co.m	15		
Total			43

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Caughey & Hm	6	Reamer.m	12
J Moorhead.m	4	J W Porter.m	25
Brown and Co.m	3		
Total			49

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Chess, C & Co.m	8	Graff, B and Co.o	5
Brown and Co.m	3	Pitts Bolt Co.o	20
Total			36

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Nemidik & Co.m	3	W Smith.m	2

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Cotton in a little better export demand; m dding uplan 19¾c; sales of cotton, 9,850 bales, as follows: April 18 15-16c; May 18 15-16@19c; June and July 19@19¼c; August 19¼@19 5-16c. Flour quiet and unchanged; 10,000 barrels; superfine western and State $5.05@5.30; common to good, $5.40@5.60; extra Ohio $5.65@5.85; white wheat extra Genesee $6.10@6.30; extra Ohio $6.05@6.25; St. Louis $5.30@5.75. Rye flour steady at $4.10@4.70. Corn Meal steady. Whisky unchanged. Wheat firmer; receipts 15,000 bush; choice No. 2 spring Chicago $1 55@1 56; No 2 spring $1 53@1 54; winter red Canada $1 58; white do $1 60@1 62; good quiet at $1 50@1 60. Corn in fair demand; receipts 19,000 bushels; old western firm; new quiet and steady; mixed western 72c. Oats active and higher; receipts 21,000 bushels; mixed western 53@56c; white do 56@58c; white Jersey 60@62c. Beef dull; demand limited; prime mess $10@10 50; repacked Chicago $11 50@12 50; extra mess $13@14. Pork dull and heavy; mess $15 75@15 87½; prime $13 50@13 75. Lard steady; steam 9¼@9¾c; kettle rendered 9¾c. Whisky upward; bulk, $1 and active, 93½c.

TOLEDO, April 25.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat: demand active and prices advanced; extra white $1 56@1 58; No 1 white $1 54@1 55; amber May $1 54@1 55; seller May $1 74¾; do June $1 74@1 75. Corn at $1 10 in manifest demand; sales for futures; high mixed spot 45½c; May; 50c; seller half of May; 46½ June; 47½ seller first half of July; low mixed 43@44c. Oats: demand fair and prices advanced; No 1 46c; No 2 46; Michigan 44@45c. Clover seed $6.50.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—Flour very quiet; superfine $4.50@4.75; extra $5.25@5.75; Wisconsin and Minnesota $5.50@5.75; Ohio $5.75@6.75; Indiana and Illinois do $5.75@6.75; Pennsylvania family $6.50@7.50. Wheat; white pans scarce and firmly held; no. 1, $1.90 @1.92. Rye quiet at 80@81c. Corn; sales of yellow 61@63; white 56. Oats dull; white 51@55c; mixed 49@50c. Provisions: demand quiet and prices firm. Cheese 12½c; refined do 13@13½c. Whisky steady; western 92c.

MILWAUKEE, April 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1 36½; No 2 do $1 27½. Oats: demand fair and market firm; No 2 43c. Rye: demand fair and steady; No 1, 80c; No 2 77c. Corn steady with a moderate demand; spring No 2, 35c. Freights to Buffalo 16c, do to Oswego 20.

BALTIMORE, April 25.—Flour in improved demand, with a better feeling in the market; prices unchanged. Wheat strong and unchanged; sales of prime western spring at 90c spot; July and August 92½@93c. Corn firmer; sales of prime white at 52@53c. Rye quiet and steady. Provisions firm and unchanged. Butter, western 24c; stock scarce; good to choice tub 30@32c. Whisky nominal at 91c.

MEMPHIS, April 25.—Cotton: good grades demand fair; medium and ordinary firm; inferior dull and prices drooping; good ordinary 15½@16c; low middling 15@15½; receipts for the past day 1,000 bales; shipments for the last twenty-four hours 2,965 bales; receipts for week 6,227; shipments past week 9,855; sales 6,500; stock 25,400 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—Cotton quiet; sales of 4,700 bales; good ordinary 15c; low middlings 15½; middlings 16½c; middling Orleans 16¾c; receipts 2,204 bales; exports to Liverpool 2,712; coastwise 418; constock 264,856 bales. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn dull; mixed 50@52c; white 52@53c. Oats dull; mixed 45@47c. Bran dull at 80@85c. Hay quiet at $20@22 for mixed and $23@24 for prime. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull at 92c. Coffee dull; Rio cargoes ordinary to prime 15@16c; job lots 16@16½c; small lots on order ¼c higher. Sugar firm; fair to prime 8½@9c. Molasses—Choice New Orleans, 72@75c; Prime 70@72c.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—Cotton dull but unchanged. Fl

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

THE MODOC WAR.

Severe Fighting With the Savages.

The Indians Completely Encircled.

The Fighting Commenced.

HEADQUARTERS MODOC EXPEDITION, April 16, Camp South Tule Lake.—The day opened warm and still, but was ushered in with musketry and the occasional booming of howitzers. Colonel Mason was at Camp Hospital Rock, on the north side of Captain Jack's position, directly under that famous stronghold. General Gillem, who had been waiting for the arrival of his stores and Warm Spring Indians, issued orders yesterday for the tents to be struck and drawn into a compact place near Hospital Rock, for the troops to be supplied with three days' rations, one hundred rounds of ammunition, next for the cavalry to be ready to move at two A. M. to-day, and for Col. Mason, on the opposite side of the Lava Bed, to move at the same hour on the enemy. Col. Perry and Lieutenant Cowan with cavalry were at a point beyond the main line. The cavalry were to conceal themselves until they were joined in the morning by the infantry and Perry. It was hoped when the latter companies left camp the Modocs would observe them, make an attempt to cut them off, and fall into the hands of the cavalry. These movements were faithfully executed, probably hurried a little on star shot by the escape of Long Jem, a Modoc who was under guard as a prisoner of war. At midnight he leaped past the guard and escaped, though many shots were fired at him. At day break we heard an irregular fusilade on the opposite side of the Lava Bed, and knew Colonel Mason's force or his skirmishers were engaged. At six we heard the boom of howitzers, and saw shells bursting over Capt. Jack's camp. At this time the rocks were swarming with Indians and the firing was rapid.

The plan of battle was this: From the north Col. Mason was to advance his command on the right the Warm Spring Indians on his left, circling along the ledge, uniting with the right of the troops, from this side, leaving only the lake for the Modocs to escape by. Lieut. Colonel Green was in camp in charge of the arms and ammunition. Captain Trimble of the First Artillery, with twenty men, was left in charge of the camp. Colonel Mason, Colonel Green, at 7 A. M., united with Colonel Perry's command. In about an hour and a half after leaving camp the ball opened. Captain Miller, of the 1st Infantry, commanding a battalion, his company being commanded by Lieut. Miller had entered to the right next the company. Throckmorton's battery M. Fourth Artillery, Lieut. Harris' battery K. Fourth Artillery, Capt. Egan's cavalry, and Capt. Wright's company E, both of the Second Infantry, were in the centre. The cavalry were on the extreme left. While marching along the lake shore, just at the bend of a long cave about a mile and a half from Jack's camp, they encountered the first opposition, straggling shots from a bluff at long range. The men were delayed in open skirmish order and advanced slowly from such caves as the rocks afforded. Our right opened on a bluff, from the right bank of which came straggling shots, while a few fell around us from the left point. Our skirmishers crept up, supported by the reserves, until we arrived at short range, when a severe volley was fired from the bluffs, evidently there being twenty-five or thirty Indians posted there. The fire was hot. After standing about fifteen minutes the order to charge was given, and the men sprang forward amid most deafening yells from the Modocs. Such was the rapidity of the onslaught and so unexpected the firing, the troops were on them before they knew it, and in a few minutes were masters of the situation and our brave boys behind the rocks, resting at their leisure.

General Gillem had ordered Captain to Colonel Mason to stir them up on his side, and he let into them with a vengeance, distracting their attention and materially assisting our troops. The charge was the prettiest thing. Meanwhile we extricated our wounded—four. None were killed.

Capt. Egan and his men fought gallantly, so did all engaged. Capt. Egan was wounded in the arm, but he would not leave the field. Lieut. O'Conner, a private of Battery M, Fourth Artillery, was shot in the leg, a flesh wound. Private J. Dorley, Battery K Fourth Artillery was shot in the arm. Corporal E. Kellsh, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, has a scalp wound. Private McManus, Company E, Twelfth Infantry, had a thigh crushed.

11 P. M.—McManus, of McConnell & McManus, merchants of Yreka, ventured within the advance line held by Captain Miller's men, who gallantly carried the bluff under orders in such splendid style, and they were the men who shot from the high bluffs and left on the ground.

The lines are five hundred yards apart. The ground is uncovered. When the mortars arrive the bluff will be shelled and recovered. It is supposed he is not prepared to fight. By the way his nails was wounded. Three shots were fired at them.

At two P. M. an order was given to advance the entire line. A half-past four a line was deployed down the lake shore, the cavalry moving and crossed the intervening open space at double quick without receiving a shot. They are now in readiness to charge on the bluff-when the mortars arrive. At five o'clock the mortars arrived on the ground and were put in position. All was quiet until 5:30, when a sudden and heavy volley rained along Mason's line, and continued several minutes. No one was killed or wounded.

A pack train of Warm Spring Indians, has just arrived with forty-five mules and one hundred and fifty horses.

At 5:10 P. M. the first shot was fired from the mortars, and one of shells were thrown, going well into the Lava Bed, apparently doing good work. Our line now extends from under the bluffs, where Jack's cave is, up the ledge to the lake shore, nearly a mile, no gaps intervene between the men and the main plateau.

Now (6 P. M.) the mortars are being moved forward, as our men are ready to scale the heights. Col. Mason's line has not been broken.

We to-night we shall be with the Warm Spring Indians and have the red fiends encircled with but the lake left them for escape. From appearances it would seem that the lower lake bluffs have been abandoned by the Modocs. Indians by Col. Mason, as our men are steadily advancing without receiving shots. They will probably hold the low rocks for cover until morning.

Dispatch to Gen. Schofield.

HEADQUARTERS MODOC EXPEDITION, Lava Bed, April 15.—Major General Schofield, San Francisco.—We have fought the Indians all day; and driven them to the immediate vicinity of their strongholds. Our loss is one officer, Lieutenant Egan, wounded, not seriously, and three men killed and eight more wounded. We hope to surround them to-morrow.

A. C. GILLEM,
Colonel Commanding Expedition.

A Hotly Contested Fight.

LAVA BED, April 16.—During the night the Modocs' position was the same as they occupied at sunset yesterday evening. A hotly contested fight took place on Col. Green's left this morning. The Indians endeavored to reach the lake for water, but our troops succeeded in keeping them away.

A dispatch received from Mason's camp at seven o'clock this morning says some Modocs passed out on the left near his flank and rear during the night.

Shelling the Savages.

The mortars under command of Maj. Thomas kept up a fire on the Modoc camp. The Indians could be heard yelling and shouting at an awful rate.

At two o'clock this afternoon the troops under Col. Green were ordered to move forward from the position they held during the night. The whole line started with a cheer, and before ten in the morning they had reached the ridge next to Jack's camp, which was occupied by the Modocs yesterday and has been nearly deserted to-day. When our men gained this position others could be heard along the whole line. Orders were then given to keep the lines closed. A dispatch was sent by signal to Capt. Bernard ordering him, in case the Modocs had got out on Col. Mason's left, to pursue them immediately with cavalry and give them no rest.

The Fighting Continued.

10 o'clock.—Our troops have gained considerable ground. The firing is becoming more frequent. The impression is the Lava Bed is ours. Orders have been given for Col. Mason to move his regiment forward rapidly, and if possible to gain Col. Green's left. This will cut the Modocs off.

From ten to twelve o'clock there was considerable firing from south of the lake, the only point where the Modocs could have got out on Mason's left. As Indians can be heard in the vicinity of Jack's Cave, the mortars, which ceased since daylight, have been ordered to a new position within eight hundred yards of the cave, and near the water.

12 o'clock.—Col. Green's and Mason's commands have effected a junction which entirely cuts the Modocs off from water. After this movement was effected occasional firing was heard at different points along the line, and it was decided not to push our men right into the Indians' stronghold, as we might lose many without killing an Indian. If we could keep them from water they would have to leave their position. We could not find them in a stronger one.

The Indians Fighting for Water.

It is evident if we can hold our position on the lake shore, the Modocs will have to leave or surrender. A heavy fire of musketry is now heard near the lake shore. The Indians are evidently fighting for water.

Every one who has seen our troops to-day speak of them in the highest terms.

The Latest from the Seat of War.

YREKA, April 17.—Castello, a special courier, arrived at noon, having left headquarters, Lava Bed, at nine last night, with news of yesterday's work. The Modocs had a fire in their camp. Maj. Thomas dropped a shell directly into it, provoking a frantic war whoop and the sudden extinguishing of the fire. Another shell dropped in the same locality was followed by yells of pain and dismay. The Modocs then appeared and challenged the soldiers to come out and fight. Another shell was the answer. They were driven back.

A. M. After another fight the Modocs gave up the attempt to break through the lines and retired. Scattering shots were fired at the men who attempted to advance on them. At three o'clock Col. Gillem's command moved forward from the positions gained on Tuesday. They soon occupied the ledge next Jack's camp. Colonel Mason then moved right forward as rapidly as possible to form a junction with Gillem's left, cutting the Modocs off from the lake, their only source of water supply. The junction was effected at noon. The mortars were throwing shells in excellent range. Col. Greene fell back behind the ledge, awaiting the Modocs, should the shells drive them out. After firing they replied, though yells were frequent. On the fifth shell being fired there came a raking fire from a small party of men, who sprang out of a chasm, and came into the lines amid a shower of bullets. The falling back was caused by the Modocs flanking, and firing a crossfire.

Col. Miller, in attempting to form a junction with the Warm Spring Indians, missed them. As he swung down in the chasm the Modocs sprang up and cut him off with thirteen men. Miller fortified himself. They fought for the lines until the mortars opened. They withstood the fire till 4 P. M. When shells began falling in their midst they broke over, dashing across the ledge, losing two men and one wounded. Ten dead Modocs were found and held around the Modocs. Mason signaled that the Modocs were on the rear flank trying to get out. 7:45 A. M.—Mason's men advance on the Indians.

8 A. M.—Col. Green made a strong effort to unite with Mason's left and Green's right.

9 A. M.—Green's whole line is moving on Mason's. At 9:15 signals were made that the Modoc's were leaving the Lava Beds. The cavalry were ordered to the front.

1:30 P. M.—The Warm Spring Indians report three more dead Modocs, making four to-day.

9 P. M.—A terrible fire has just ceased where the Modocs rallied to break through to the lake. It is the intention to keep the line and prevent them from getting water. There will be more severe fighting before the works are carried. It is expected Schonchin will be in custody.

Castello says the blaze of the musketry firing on the lake shore about the time of his departure last night was terribly grand.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—12:30 A. M.—A private dispatch from Dr. Shaw, Lava Bed, this evening, says the Modocs fled to the hills southeast of the Lava Bed. The cavalry are in pursuit. The First Sergeant of Company K of the cavalry overtook the Modoc leader flag and took the scalp of Scar-Faced Charley. The savages mutilated the body of Eugene Haney fearfully.

The Loss of the Indians.

Five Indians are reported killed. Of these we have no specifications. None are killed or wounded have as yet fallen into the Indians' hands.

Our Loss.

Our losses in the two day's fight have been five killed and ten wounded. The only officer wounded is Lieutenant Egan, a flesh wound in the left leg. He is doing well.

The Commission Discontinued.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The following telegram was sent to day:

Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, April 18.—To L. S. Dyer, United States Indian Agent, Camp Lava Bed, Headquarters Modoc Commission—The Commission is discontinued. Advise Commissioners Meacham and Roseboro of this fact.

[Signed] EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner.

Incidents of the Late Battle.

NEW YORK, April 19.—An Yreka special says: Scar-faced Charley had a leg broken in the fight, and while trying to crawl off was dispatched by troop K. The Warm Spring Indians found half a dozen wounded Modocs hidden under some rocks, and scalped them. A correspondent had his ear clipped by a Modoc bullet. A citizen of Yreka, while driving two horses up to help a battery, was killed, stripped, scalped and a piece cut from his stomach cut by the Modocs. His body was recovered and buried by the troops.

Pursuing the Savages.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—Late dispatches from Yreka, last night, say that eight Modocs are known to have been killed in the fight yesterday. The cavalry and Warm Spring allies, mounted, have been furnished with three days' rations each in pursuit of the Modocs, who have gone in a southeastery course from the Lava Bed. It is feared that the band will divide up and do great harm to the settlers. A party will leave Yreka in the morning to bury Wesley's body and then join the cavalry in the pursuit of Captain Jack and his command. A captured squaw says that John Schonchin, who was wounded by Mason, died of his wounds.

Funeral of Gen. Canby.

The funeral of General Canby took place at Portland yesterday.

Escape of Some of Captain Jack's Party.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—There is intense excitement in the settlements near the Lava Bed, in the Tule Lake country. The murder of Hovey within a mile of the place by a party of ten Modocs indicated the escape of some of the Indians. Messengers were sent in every direction to warn the settlers. A courier who arrived at Yreka this afternoon brings only Government letters. The country is alarmed. It is feared Jack's band escaped from the Lava Bed.

Reinforcements for Fort Crook.

Dispatches to the Reading *California* this evening say Colonel Mendenhall's battery, with two officers and sixty men on foot, Captain Hasbrouck's battery, three officers and seventy-three men mounded, accompanied by Lieut. Sibley, left at 1 P. M. to-day for Fort Crook, in the northeastern part of the country, about eighty miles from this point. There are fears of a general Indian outbreak in that section. Should the Modocs make their escape to that section troops will be ready to pursue the Indians and protect settlers. A daily line of couriers will be established.

The Redskins Still in the Lava Bed.

An Yreka dispatch says Frank Merritt had just arrived from the front, having left there at two P. M. on Friday. He reports the Indians still in the Lava Bed, some Modocs having been seen where young Hovey was shot, evidently keeping open communication with the lake for water. A number of shots were fired along the line just before he left. The troops are still remaining in the Lava Bed.

Col. Perry, with one hundred men, started at six A. M. on the day Merritt left for the south side of the Lava Bed to cut the Indians off from the springs.

Scar-Faced Charley Killed.

Scar-Faced Charley, without doubt from the description given, was killed, instead of wounded, as before reported.

Hovey's Body Mutilated.

Eugene Hovey's body was buried near the camp on Friday. It was so terribly mutilated as to be scarcely recognizable.

A Train Wrecked by a Broken Bridge.

Three Cars with Several Passengers Burned.

STONINGTON, CONN., April 19.—The steamer Stonington arrived here at about two o'clock this morning. There were about one hundred and seventy passengers who took the 2:30 train from this place for Providence and Boston, at the Richmond switch. A dam across a small mill stream had been carried away, letting water from Eonis' pond, which supplies power for a grist mill, down upon the railroad bridge, located about three hundred feet distant, completely washing it away. No one lived near the pond, so that the breaking away of the dam was not known until the train was thrown into the chasm. At once the iron rails on the opposite track was driven completely through the engine.

The engine made a fearful leap, passing over the stream and imbedding itself in the opposite embankment. Three passenger cars were burned, two first-class cars and one second-class. Three other cars burned were what railroadmen call baggage flats. The three cars that contained baggage and express crates were what prevented greater loss of life.

Conductor Gardiner was jammed in between the seats by the shock, but averted a double disaster by immediately calling out for some one to go back with a signal of danger for the mail train, which was just behind and approaching at a rapid speed.

Additional Particulars.

NEW YORK, April 20.—A special gives additional particulars of the Stonington disaster. The train left Stonington about thirty-five minutes late, and was running at the rate of forty miles per hour. As it approached the bridge the fireman and engine driver became aware of the existence of a watery gulf before them, but saw the danger too late to prevent a disaster or even save their own lives by leaping from the engine. The locomotive jumped the gap, about thirty feet wide, landed on the other side in the sand bank, and went into it with such force as to work itself completely. Some idea of her speed may be ascertained from the fact that a piece of rail was broken up and shot through the boiler so that it remained like a shaft, exposed at both ends. The engineer, Wm. Gulick, of Greenwood, was between the driving wheel and engine, there being but just enough of his body left to identify him. The fireman, Geo. Eldridge, was crushed to a jelly. There were about eighty passengers, and the scene on the train can better be described. As the overturned stoves and lamps set fire to the wood work, cries for assistance rent the air—from the smoking car Charlotte husbands calling for wives, wives calling for husbands, sons and daughters. Some escaped through car windows, others were pulled out of the water below, while many more were writhing beneath the ruins. A man, with his body partly out of a window, could extricate himself no further, and was calling wildly, "Oh, save me, I am burned to death." His screams and moans were not heeded, and death put an end to his sufferings. When Mr. Allen met his death he was standing on the front platform of a car, and as the train struck his feet was caught in the grappling iron, and in this condition he was burned to death.

—The house of Mr. Crane, near Belleville, Kansas, was burned on Saturday, and his family, a wife and four children, took shelter at the residence of Mr. Bennett. On Monday night the storm took the roof off Mr. Bennett's house, a stone building, and blew in the gable end, causing it to fall into the cellar, where the inmates had taken refuge, and Mrs. Bennett was severely injured. In the morning Mr. Bennett went to procure assistance. When he returned he found that the floor had fallen in and his wife and three children, together with Mrs. Crane and two of her children, were crushed to death. A boy and a girl of Mrs. Crane were alive, and were carried to a neighbor's, but the boy died shortly after reaching there.

FOREIGN.

Particulars of the Recent Earthquake in San Salvador.

A Plot to Massacre Christians in Belgrade Frustrated.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Particulars of the Recent Earthquake.

PANAMA, April 11.—The intelligence received by previous mails from the North is not only confirmed, but comes to a climax with the entire destruction of the capital of San Salvador and the ruin of a population of forty thousand people. The first really violent shock occurred on the 4th of March, at about 5 P. M., destroying many houses. The quaking continued at frequent intervals until the morning of the 19th, when at 2 A. M. two light shocks, succeeded by a heavy one, destroyed the whole city. Sopopango, Itapangh, San Tomas and Santa Teca have all suffered to a lesser extent, as well as every town within a radius of twenty miles. Fortunately, owing to the alarm of the 4th, such residents as had not left the city were living in the patois or in the public places. Hence the number of lives lost, though great, was diminished. Only two buildings, the Hotel Del Plague and the Government Palace, are left standing. The loss is estimated at twelve million dollars. The aggregate killed and wounded is five hundred.

The *Herald* has a letter from San Salvador of March 24, giving the following particulars: The ground is still shaking slightly at intervals. On the road out of the city to a place called Cedro there are large tracts where the ground looks as if it had been newly ploughed, while in others there are cracks and fissures. Loyopango and Ilopango, two neighboring villages, are entirely down. Even straw houses have shared the fate of more substantial edifices. At San Martin only the church and a couple of old houses are down, while on the road thence to Cojutepequa almost every building has been destroyed. Cojutepeque itself has not been injured. Shortly after a severe shock a fire broke out in a ruined drug store, and had it not been for the energy displayed by the President, who directed the work which resulted in its extinguishment and took charge of one hour, it is more than probable that what the earthquake left undestroyed the flames would have consumed. No foreigners have been injured. In some few cases roofs have remained standing supported by the upright, but in every case all the tiles have been shaken off. A couple of thieves who attempted to ply their vocation while ruin was rife were promptly shot by order of the President. A great deal of material will be good for rebuilding, and for this reason the Government has issued a decree that the Capital will not be removed, as many had supposed would be the case. It also has also been issued permitting people to squat on all vacant lots. San Miguel, Santa Ana and other towns which did not feel the effects of the earthquake immediately have forwarded liberal supplies of money and provisions, which were very scarce here for a couple of days.

Reports from San Salvador state that the authorities still persist in rebuilding the city on the same site, although this is the fifth time within one hundred and fifty years that the city has been destroyed. Most of the people, nevertheless, have removed to Santa Teela. The only building that survived the shocks with the least injury was a building erected of timber. The impulse at present is to export timber from California for the construction of such earthquake proof houses. Aid and money have been tendered and sent from all parts of the Republic. Everything has risen to exorbitant prices. The prisoners in jail were removed to other places and the Sisters of Charity have been assiduous in their attendance on the sick and wounded. Captain Kennedy, of H. B. M. ship Reindeer, gave all the assistance he could, and offered her for the use of Biddle, United States Minister. The latter, with the Government, returned letters of thanks to Captain Kennedy.

Great fears are entertained that a stoppage of sewers, exposed and fetid, the dead bodies unrecovered from beneath the ruins and other conditions, may bring on an epidemic. A fine bridge lately built across the river on the road to Soyapongo was thrown down. Other roads have been rendered impassible by immense blocks of stone thrown down from heights, some one hundred tons in weight. More than forty bodies were displaced from out of the niches in which they are placed in the cemetery.

The earthquake is supposed to have been caused by suppressed volcanoes of St. Thomas. One of the seven volcanoes, by reason of a chasm thirty miles—Izalco—is at present in full blast, throwing down its sides a constant stream of lava, visible at night along the whole coast of the Ilulsam region.

The officers of the Reindeer report that the United States Consulate was a mass of ruins inside, though the walls were standing. Biddle, United States Minister, with his five little ones, had a narrow escape. During two days three officers remained in San Salvador, and they felt light shocks. In some places the ground is cracked a foot wide and very deep. At every place all the cocks in a city place began to crow, and pigeons wheeled about wildly in the air. The English visitors consider it a temptation of Providence to rebuild the city again on the same spot. The crust below it is evidently a mere shell. The car placed close to the ground discovers a noise like running water, and falls of heavy stone produce a hollow sound. The Indians would never build on this site.

SPAIN.

Don Carlos Interviewed.

NEW YORK, April 21.—A New York correspondent has had an interview with Don Carlos, who justifies his present course by saying the act by which the throne of Spain was given to Isabella was a violation of the organic law of the kingdom, and therefore illegal, and he proposed to continue the fight for the rights of the house begun by his grandfather. His programme of government is that everything shall be done through a free Cortes, and that there shall be complete decentralization in everything but general politics. Castelar and Figuerola, Don Carlos holds, are men of great ability, but the Republic is never possible in Spain without it assuming the wildest socialistic character. Of Thiers, Carlos says he has not much reason to fear his intrigues or hostility. As to Cuba, he holds the abolition of slavery to be indispensible, but gradually and not at the expense of the proprietors. Concelar and Figuerola, he says, dare allude, in Spain, to the alienation of Cuba.

TURKEY.

A Plot to Massacre Christians Frustrated.

BELGRADE, April 20.—Mohammedan fanatics in Bosnia plotted a general massacre of Christians to-day during the observance of the orthodox Easter. The authorities were informed in time of the plot and measures to frustrate it were taken, which prevented it from being carried out.

Advices from Bozna Seral, the capital, this evening, report that no outbreak has occurred, and all is quiet throughout the province.

CANADA.

Floods.

MONTREAL, CAN., April 19.—The lower part of this city is submerged; also the greater part of Griffintown, the sidewalks of which have floated away and boats are paddled about the streets. At the village of La Prairie, owing to the sudden rise of the river, the ice was driven in with great violence and destroyed a number of houses. No lives were lost.

GERMANY.

Hymeneal.

BERLIN, April 19.—Prince Albrecht, nephew of the Emperor, was married to-day to the Princess Mary of Saxe-Altenburg. The ceremonies were of a grand character. This evening the bridal couple were escorted from the White Hall to the nuptial chamber by a torch-light procession.

ITALY.

The Pope Convalescent.

LONDON, April 20.—The Pope rose at half-past seven o'clock this morning, and said mass in his private chapel. He subsequently gave audience to a deputation to bring Peter's pence.

The Atlantic Disaster.

HALIFAX, April 19.—The Collector of Customs has received several more lots of money and valuables taken from the bodies of the Atlantic disaster, including the following: A pocket book containing thirty-four sovereigns, and some papers showing the owner to have been G. D. Murray, who, with his wife and four children, had been passengers for Chicago; a savings bank book of the State Bank of Chicago, showing a balance of $553.37 to the credit of Wm. Dresser; a bank exchange for ten thalers, drawn on Benhard Behrend, at Caeslin, Prussia, in favor of Augustus Meyers, and a letter from Meyers to Behrend, requesting payment, and railroad ticket endorsed with the name of Auton Gun.

A Fiend to be Hanged.

GEORGETOWN, DEL., April 19.—The jury in the case of the negro Joe Burton, on trial for committing rape on a little daughter of Mr. Lanks, of Rehobath, to-day rendered a verdict of "guilty," and Burton was sentenced to be hanged on June 20 h, next.

MORE ABOUT "JOHN."

The Opposition Spreading—Meeting in New Castle—Coolie Importation Denounced—The Whole Question Again Under Review—Strong Resolutions Expressive of Public Feeling.

Although the weather was very unpleasant, and but little effort had been put forth to give information that such a meeting would be held, a very large assemblage of the citizens of New Castle met in White Hall on last Thursday evening, and gave expression in a very orderly yet very decided manner to their views on the question of the introduction of Coolie labor into the work shops of that vicinity. Hon. J. W. Wallace was called to preside, and Messrs. W. H. Reynolds, James McIlvain, John Davis and J. H. Hartsuff, were elected Vice Presidents, and the representatives of the press were invited to act as Secretaries.

On taking the chair the President, in stating the object of the meeting, said that he understood the meeting had been called without distinction of political parties, for the purpose of giving the citizens of New Castle an opportunity of expressing their opinions, and having an interchange of sentiment touching the important question, which was now agitating the minds of the people in many portions of our country, and which was known as the

CHINESE QUESTION,

or the policy of importing Chinese laborers by contract, and for speculation, and placing them in our workshops and manufacturing establishments, to the prejudice and injury of the American laborer and mechanic.

In further explanation of the objects of the meeting, he said he thought there was no one present who had come there for the purpose of arraying labor against capital, as though there was a natural antagonism existing between them. Such was not the fact, and such was not the purpose of the meeting, but the people had assembled together to discuss this question on its own merits; that it was a question in which the labor of the country was deeply interested, and labor constituting the wealth of the country, it thereby became a question of great magnitude, affecting the future welfare, happiness and prosperity of the nation.

He further stated that all his life he had been the earnest advocate of protection to American industry, because the question of tariff is a question of *labor*. Money could be had in the old world at much lower rates than with us, and that men, out of the

DEPTHS OF SHEER POVERTY,

were compelled to work in the mines and workshops for a compensation which afforded them but a bare subsistence. Consequently, with cheap money and cheap labor, the European manufacturer could undersell us in the markets of the world; hence the policy of a tariff to protect both the laborer and the capitalist against the importation of foreign fabrics, the product of pauper labor. If, then, the capitalist must be protected by a tariff, and at the same time be allowed to import Coolie laborers from China to do the work of them, the policy becomes lop-sided and unjust towards the intelligent laborer and mechanic of our own country. This discrimination cannot be allowed. The Government of the United States will not sanction complete control over this matter, and this coolie trade must be stopped, for at the best it is but a miserable system of peonage.

On motion a committee consisting of Messrs. Black, Sylvanus Reiter, Capt. Jno. Young, J. B. Barber, T. Bryson, J. W. Taylor and Wm. Power, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

During the absence of the committee, the meeting was addressed by Dr. E. S. N. Morgan, H. McIlvain, J. McMurray, A. L. Hazen, Hugh Flinn and James McGrew, committee to communicate with other parts of the country, &c., as directed in the resolutions, after which the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the committee.

A MURDERER'S ESCAPE.

A General Jail Delivery at Washington, Pa.—All the Prisoners Walk Out of Jail—A General Search about Fourteen Hours—Result of the Fugitives—A Reward Offered.

Considerable excitement was created in police circles, Saturday night, by the receipt of a telegraphic dispatch, from Washington, Pa., conveying the intelligence of a general jail delivery which took place there. From the information received, it appeared that Sheriff Ramsey, as was his usual custom, went the rounds of the jail in the evening, at the close of the hour of exercise allowed to all the prisoners, and locked them in their cells. This is the time usually made were in the case of Henry Briceland and three others who were confined for crimes of a higher grade, and were only allowed to exercise in the main hall after the other prisoners had gone to their cells. The Sheriff after closing the doors on all the others left this quarrette in the main hall, according to prison regulations, and about forty minutes past six o'clock came back to escort them to their cells. Upon entering the hall he was astonished to find the doors swung back and the jail empty of male prisoners, except a single jail bird, a boy who had been unable to get away. The main doors had been locked, all the cell doors thrown open wide and evidences of a hasty stampede were visible everywhere.

The Sheriff made an examination of the premises and became satisfied that the prisoners had received outside assistance. None of the doors had been broken open and, as if to deepen the mystery, upon going to his office found all the keys locked up as usual. It was evident on the other hand that the doors had been unlocked, and as this could not be done by a prisoner from the inside even if he had a key, the theory arrived at was that an outsider with false or duplicate keys had done the work. Another theory was that the Sheriff's safe, in which the jail keys were kept and in which the Sheriff found them when he opened his safe, was opened by a false key, and the jail keys afterward replaced. Access to the room in which the safe is located can be gained by a window from the outside, the door to the room being always locked when the Sheriff is not in it. Whoever rendered the assistance must have been acquainted with all the internal arrangements of the Jail and Sheriff's office. Only three prisoners were missed after the escape, as the same key would unlock all the cells.

Thrown aside, however, the fact was apparent that the prisoners had made their escape, and had gotten clear of the jail before the alarm to authorities. The most important of the prisoners was Henry Briceland, the quadroon who had recently been tried and convicted of the murder of James Allingham. The full details of this crime and trial are familiar to our readers. It will also be remembered that Briceland within a week or two past since his sentence, tried to cheat the law by starving himself, but finally gave this up, to try, it is thought, the new and last dodge—escape from jail—which thus far has been crowned with success.

Sheriff Ramsey as soon as he discovered how matters stood, posted messengers out through the surrounding country to intercept, if possible, the fugitives. He likewise offered a reward of $300 for the re-capture of Briceland, and notified the police of Pittsburgh of the fact. The greatest excitement prevailed in the town of Washington, which in a measure was shown in, in police circles here when the information of the escape became known. The male portion of the townspeople, to a goodly number, constituted themselves detectives and joined in the pursuit, but their efforts were unavailing, and neither there nor here has there been anything heard of the fugitives since.

The Washington Prisoners.

It is evident from the latest facts developed in reference to the escape of prisoners from the Washington, Pa., jail, including Henry Briceland, under sentence of death for the murder of John Allingham, that the plan for escape had been arranged for some time, and the complete escape of the prisoners from the town is believed to be due to the aid of friends. Sheriff Ramsey offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the capture of Briceland and fifty dollars for each of the others. A vigorous search was immediately instituted, but up to the time of our latest news last evening none of the prisoners had been arrested, though one had been heard of at his former working place. A mould and one of the leaden keys with which the cells were unlocked, have been found.

A Woman Looking for Her Child Left In Pittsburg Forty Years Ago.

Yesterday morning a respectable looking lady, giving her name as Mrs. Donahue, called on Mr. Houston, on Fifth avenue, one of the managers of St. Paul's Orphan Asylum, to inquire concerning her child. She tells this tale: About two years ago she left her child with a family on Liberty street, while she went to see her husband off on the train, as he was going west, and was much under the influence of liquor. The train started while she was yet in the cars, and she was carried with her husband to his destination. Soon after she met with an accident, which prevented her from communicating with the family with whom she had left her child, and only on Thursday, after an absence of two years, was she able to return. She made inquiry concerning the family, and was told the woman had eloped, taking the child with her. Mrs. Donahue thought it possible that her child might have found its way into the asylum, and was that much disappointed in not finding her.

A CENSUS of the Sandwich Islands has recently been taken, which shows the total population of the kingdom to be 56,897. For a considerable period the population of these islands has been steadily decreasing. In 1832 the number of inhabitants was estimated at 130,000; in 1861 a census showed the number to be 69,800, of whom 2,716 were foreign born; in 1866 another census was taken, giving a total of 62,958, of whom 4,194 were foreigners; and in 1871 this latest census was ordered, showing 56,897 population, of whom 5,366 are foreigners. Thus the total steadily decreases, although the number who are of foreign birth increases. Of the natives, 49,044 are full-blooded and 2,487 half-breeds. Of the foreigners there are 1,938 Chinese, 869 Americans, 619 from Great Britain, 226 Germans, 88 French and 395 Portuguese, other nations having smaller numbers.

THE Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* says, that "while negroes generally are improvident, and have no idea of the value of economy, it is gratifying to know that the exceptions to the rule are daily increasing. In many of the Northern cities, as well as in Savannah, Macon, and Atlanta, they have savings banks devoted entirely to their use, and in other Southern cities they are becoming depositors in the savings banks of the white people. During the past week, over $1,200 have been deposited in the Eagle and Phenix Savings Bank by colored persons in this city; and there are quite a number who have deposits in the Georgia Home Savings Bank."

LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

ISSUED TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA, FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1873, AND BEARING THAT DATE, REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE "GAZETTE" FROM THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. HILL & ELLSWORTH, No. 771 G STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND COUNSELLORS IN PATENT CASES, FROM WHOM ALL INFORMATION REGARDING PATENTS CAN BE OBTAINED.

137,289. Sash Holder—Charles C. Algeo, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed March 10, 1873.

137,283. Screw Cutting Die—Samuel D. Bates, Lewisburg, and Samuel W. Murray, Milton, Pa. Application filed January 28, 1873.

137,235. Car Spring—David G. Daniels, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed February 5, 1873.

137,297. Case for Laces, Ribbons, &c.—Martin Deitzler, Ashland, Pa., assignor of one-half his right to Hamilton Adams, same place. Application filed February 12, 1874.

137,319. Portable Earth Closet—Alfred Pannyard, Massillon, Ohio. Application filed April 16, 1872.

137,229. Wood Scraper—Henry D Spiekler, Canton, Ohio. Application filed December 5, 1872.

137,339. Manufacture of Traveling Bag Frames—James B. Blakslee, and Charles F. Baksiee, St. Petersburg, Pa. Application filed December 9, 1872.

137,350. Reed Organ—Anton Dreher, Cleveland, Ohio. Application filed February 8, 1873.

137,357. Feeder and Filler for Boilers—John G. Fuller, Toledo, Ohio. Application filed December 31, 1872.

137,371. Extension Trough for Wagons—Anthony Ike, Lancaster, Pa., assignor to Martin L. Herr, same place. Application filed February 7, 1873.

137,372. Rock Drilling Machine—Ferdinand Johnson, Toledo, Ohio. Application filed February 8, 1873.

137,378. Drill Jar—Robert McMullen, Titusville, Pa. Application filed October 19, 1872.

137,399. Stop for Water Main Attachments —William Young, Easton, Pa. Application filed February 8, 1873.

137,401. Nut Lock—Martin L. Ballard, Canton, Ohio. Application filed February 26, 1873.

137,408. Chain Machine—George W. Binnix, Sunbury, Pa. Application filed February 10, 1873.

137,424. Device for Filling Saws—Azel P. Durant, Athens, Ohio. Application filed January 24, 1873.

137,438. Spark Arrester—William F. Graseler, Muncy, Pa. Application filed January 2, 1873.

137,443. Stud and Pulley Puller—John Hewitt, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed January 23, 1873.

137,453. Nut Lock—George W. Koon, Zanesville, Ohio. Application filed February 27, 1873.

137,463. Railroad Rail—Malcolm F. McIntyre, Girard, Pa. Application filed January 21, 1873.

137,466. Type Setting Machine—Charles T. Mosher, White Sulphur Springs, Va., assignor of half his right to Thomas L. Feamster, Lewisburg, W. Va. Application filed May 28, 1872.

137,470. Car Coupling—Hugh Mullholen, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed February 21, 1873.

137,490. Harvester—John F. Selberling, Akron, Ohio, assignor to Climax Mower and Reaper Company, Corry, Pa. Application filed April 5, 1872.

137,510. Harvester Rake—John S. Truxell, Greensburg, Pa. Application filed March 10, 1873.

137,512. Apparatus for the Manufacture of Bi-umine—David C. Turner, Clifton, W. Va. Application filed March 21, 1873.

137,513. Nut Lock—Edward Turner, Greensburg, Pa. Application filed January 31, 1873.

OBITUARY.

Death of Captain John Young.

We were grieved to learn yesterday of the sudden death on Thursday night of Capt. John Young, of Robinson township. None of our country gentlemen was better known or more respected in the city and throughout the county. He held the important office of Jury Commissioner, and his friends had persuaded him to be a candidate for Sheriff at the next Commissioner. His vigorous and robust health gave promise of long life. We suppose his age was about seventy. We learn that he retired to bed on Thursday night in his usual health, after a brief, pleasant conversation with his wife, suddenly began to breathe audibly, and in a few minutes was no more. He will be greatly missed and deeply mourned by a large circle of friends, as well as by his bereaved family.

Death of Mrs. Brunot.

Mrs. Ann T. Brunot, widow of the late Hillary Brunot and mother of Hon. Felix R. Brunot, died yesterday at her residence, 1,115 Penn street, in the seventy-fifth year of her age. She had been for a long time unable to leave her room, owing to the infirmities incident to her advanced age, and her death was not unexpected. During more than two score years that we have known Mrs. Brunot, she has faithfully exemplified all the qualities of an excellent wife, mother and friend. She was greatly esteemed and venerated by all who knew her. She has now been gathered to her Father's like a shock ripe for the harvester. Her place in the home circle in this life is vacant, we are given up; she passes from the church militant to the church triumphant. Blessed be the memory of all such.

BREVITIES.

....On Saturday morning Coroner West held an inquest on the body of a child aged seven weeks, the daughter of Mrs. McCloskey, who resides on Ann street, Fourteenth ward. The child, it appears, was left in bed, and turning on its face was smothered to death. A verdict was rendered of accidental death.

....At the meeting of the Milk Men's Association of Western Pennsylvania, held at Hare's hotel, on Saturday, it was agreed to postpone the cons

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE: SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1873.

HOME NEWS.

Fifth Avenue Grade.

The Survey Committee held a secret session in their room yesterday afternoon, to deliberate upon the grade of Fifth avenue and adopt a report to be made to Councils at their next meeting. It is understood the Committee after much deliberation and discussion finally fixed upon a grade that they think will meet all difficulties.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the

Cunard line steamer Australia at New York city.

Pittsburgh Female College.

The prosperity of this institution has never been more marked than at present. From the commencement of the present term, there have been daily accessions to the list of pupils, and a large number have secured accommodations in advance, and are still to come. There are many who defer entering until after the vexations of "moving time" are over and all such, as well as new pupils who propose entering this term should put in an appearance as soon as possible. President Pershing will send catalogues to all who desire information of the college.

Gas Committee.

The Gas Committee of City Councils held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the office of the Gas Company.

As there were only a few more than a quorum present, the Committee did not transact any important business. A petition for a lamp at the corner of Ann and Van Braam streets was presented and the lamp ordered to be put up. Several petitions for lamps on the South Side were presented, but as all the members of the Committee from the South Side were absent and as no plot of the pipes laid on the streets was before the Committee the matter was laid over until the next monthly meeting. Some bills from the South Side were presented and referred to the City attorney, after which the Committee adjourned.

Letters Held for Postage April 25, 1873.

Stephen Abbosa, Vicone street, Pittsburgh, Pa., 3c.; John Alden, Albany, New York, 2c.; Mrs. L. Budd, Sharon, Pa., 3c.; Hon. C. Childs Emory, Room 1 Home Block, Chicago, Ill., 3c.; Mellvile Curtis, Austin, Neva, 2c.; Catharine Doyle, Chestnspring, Pa., 3c.; R. G. Dun & Co., Hartford, Conn., 3c.; Phillip Dudley, Enon Valley, Pa., 2c.; Charles Curtis, 44 White street, New York, 3c.; James E. Foster, Sherman, Texas, 3c.; Wm. Fleke, Altoona, Pa., 3c.; Wm. Griffin, West Granby, Conn., 3c.; Rev. W. Greenough, Philadelphia, Pa., 1c.; Rev. John Laverty, Canton, Ohio, 2c.; Mrs. Sarah Moonegar, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c.; Mrs. James Smith, Monongahela City, Pa., 1c.; Wm. Turnbull-Corry, Pa., left Dr. J. S. Terburg, Pittsburgh, Pa., 3c.; Lambert, Bigler & Vanzon, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c.; Miss Kate, Weaver, New York, N. Y. 3c.; J. F. Wallace, Stomatitus Court, 1c.

The Postoffice Robbery.

Yesterday morning officer McCullom, of California, Pa., arrived in the city with Austin McKean and Frank Montgomery, charged with robbing the postoffice at that place. The accused had a hearing at once before United States Commissioner Gamble. From the evidence it appeared that the parties had been roaming about the town on the afternoon previous to the robbery, and were noticed several times. They were first called at a drug store and stole two bottles of bitters, and finally went to a photograph gallery, where they had their pictures taken, and carried away with them a hatchet and clothes brush. They were next to the store of Mr. Dawson, in which the postoffice is located, and effected an entrance by cutting open a shutter in the rear of the building. About one hundred and fifty dollars worth of clothing was carried off, and seven fifteen dollars in money belonging to the Postoffice Department. The hatchet used in opening the window having been left behind, afforded a clue to the parties who had perpetrated the robbery. Montgomery, after his arrest, admitted that he, McKean, and a third party whom he did not know, had committed the robbery. After the hearing, McKean was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail, but Montgomery secured the amount required and was released.

The Fair at City Hall.

City Hall has seldom presented such a scene of animated beauty as it has done for the past few days since the inauguration of the Fair for the benefit of the Home for Workingwomen. The Fair is really one of the best arranged that we have ever had in the city, and there never has been one, which in its daily management, was so well conducted and made such hearty and genuine satisfaction to every attendant. The Hall seems to have been transformed into a magical fairy palace, where pleasure becomes doubly alluring, and where the music of birds and the pleasant hum of human voices, the gaily illuminated booths filled with the tempting variety of their lovely contents, and the myriad kaleidoscopic changes of sight and sound, would cause a thrill of enjoyment to permeate even the veriest Anchorite.

Aside, however, from the personal enjoyment to be derived from the fair, there is the higher consideration which appeals to every true-hearted man or woman—the duty we owe to others, a part of which in this case may be performed by support of the noble enterprise in whose interest the lady managers of the Fair are toiling. They deserve all honor and praise from the heart, and the practical support of the purse, to encourage them in their humane work. Let them be encouraged to-day by a fuller attendance than ever before. Gentlemen, remember the dinner, from 12 to 3. Children, remember the matinee this afternoon for your benefit; and one and all, old and young, join in making the fair a pecuniary as well as a social success.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A Man has his Legs Crushed in the Pan Handle Tunnel.

Yesterday morning about ten o'clock a brakeman named James Williams, employed by the Fort Pitt Coal Company, had his legs terribly crushed while going through the Pan Handle tunnel, in this city. It appears he had missed the train and got on to the top of the freight in order to catch up with his train at Birmingham. While going through the tunnel, he was in some manner thrown off the cars and fell immediately across the track, several cars passing over his legs before the train was stopped. As soon as possible he was picked up and carried into the Grant street depot, where Dr. Arthurs amputated the injured limbs. He was taken to his home, in Birmingham, where it is doubtful, though he was still alive last evening. He is a married man and has several children.

A DELINQUENT GUARDIAN.

Another Estate in Court—A Guardian Arrested for Contempt—A Settlement Demanded.

Mr. Charles F. Hughes is another guardian who has gotten into trouble. He was guardian of his minor children, who had been left a considerable amount of property by their mother. He managed to get along for an hour or two without complaints, until within a short time since, when he was requested to file his account. The request was supplemented by an order to the same effect from the Orphan's Court, and thirty days were given him. He failed to answer in the time, and on Thursday afternoon was arrested and lodged in jail, where he now is for contempt of the Court. He can only secure release by filing the account and purging himself of the contempt. The value of the estate is not known, but is supposed to run up pretty high among the thousands.

DROPPED DEAD.

A Man Dies of Heart Disease at the Keystone Rolling Mill—Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the body of Joseph Marland, who died suddenly at the Keystone rolling mills. It appears that the deceased who was employed as a muck puddler, had finished a heat to work as usual, and when he went into the blacksmith shop along side of the mill and sat down on a bench,—commenced talking to the weather, when he dropped over and expired in about two minutes. The deceased had complained for several years back of being troubled with pain in the region of the heart, and everytime that he got heated he had to go into the fresh air in order to catch his breath. Dr. E. E. Negley, who made the examination gave it as his opinion that the man died of valvular heart disease. A verdict accordingly was rendered. Deceased was a native of Ireland, thirty-eight years of age and a single man.

KILLED AT THE UNION DEPOT.

A Brakeman on the Fort Wayne Road Crushed Between Cars.

Yesterday morning an accident occured near the Union Depot by which a brakeman named H. Cunningham lost his life. The deceased, who was employed by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, was assisting in making up a freight train on north track at the Union Depot, part of which had already been accomplished, when he was caught between the bumpers and his chest so terribly crushed that he died in a few moments, before the cars could be pulled apart.

Coroner was notified and held an inquest, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was about twenty eight years of age, unmarried, and resided at New Brighton. His father was informed by telegraph of the sad occurence, and came to this city and took charge of the remains.

DECAPITATED BY A TRAIN.

An Old Lady Meets a Horrible Death by Being Run Over by the Cars.

The southern bound way freight on the Erie & Pittsburgh Railway, ran over the body of an aged lady, near Conneautville, last Tuesday morning. The body was much mutilated, but was recognized as that of Mrs. Miranda Potter, sixty-six years of age and residing with her son, Mr. J. B. Potter, at Steamburg, a few miles south of Conneautville. It seems, from facts developed at the Coroner's inquest, that Mrs. Potter had started over to Conneautville to take the train for Albion, to visit another son, residing there. She had rode over with a neighbor to the track, about a mile below the station, and had started to walk from there to the depot. Although she was quite aged, this was not thought much of a walk for her, as she often walked three or four miles at a time. She was subject to attacks of dizziness, and it is supposed she fell in a fit, and at the time she started till the train came was almost an hour she must have lain quite a while. She was discovered before the train reached her, but as the tracks were wet, and the train heavy, it could not be stopped until sixteen cars had passed over her breast, severing the head and one arm from the body. She leaves a large circle of friends to mourn her death.

Vanilla, Chocolate, Rose, Cocoanut, Hoarhound and Chocolate Cream Caramels, Fruit Cocoanuts, Chocolate Cocoanut, and Strawberry Chocolate Cream, Vanilla, Burnt, and Rose Almonds, Taffies, Marshmallow and Mellow Drops, at JACOB B. BICKLEY & Co's, 195 Penn avenue.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Personal and Otherwise.

A "SOCIABLE" will be held in the North avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny, Monday evening.

ALEXANDER CLARK will preach at Temperance Hall, Penn avenue, East Liberty, to-morrow evening at 7:30.

REV. DR. SCOTES has returned home from Ohio in renewed health, and will preach as usual on Sabbath morning and evening.

PREACHING as usual for the Wylie Avenue Church on Sabbath evening at 7½ o'clock in the hall of the Eleventh ward school house.

REV. T. H. COLHOUNS will preach on next Sabbath afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, in the south hall of the Eleventh ward public school house.

THERE will be preaching in the Central U. P. Church, Allegheny, to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by the pastor, Rev. J. M. Johnston.

THE *Banner* discusses this week "the reckless and meaningless extravagance which pervades American society, especially in the matter of dress."

REV. W. J. ROBINSON has been appointed alternate of Rev. William Fulton to represent Allegheny Presbytery in the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions.

THE congregations under the care of the Presbytery of Allegheny are to take up a collection for the Presbyterial Fund, amounting to six cents per member.

THE Rev. Dr. C. A. Holmes, of the North avenue M. E. church, Allegheny, is preaching a series of Sunday evening discourses, on Old Testament Scenes and Characters.

REV. D. T. MACFARLAN, President of the National Local Preachers' Association, is in town, and will participate in the meetings of the Local Association to-day and to-morrow.

THE Local Preachers Association will meet this evening, and to-morrow, as announced last Saturday, Rev. Wm. Allcott will preach in the Butler Street Church, in the morning at 10½.

THE Sabbath School connected with the Hazelwood Presbyterian church, (Rev. J. S. Stuchell, pastor), will hold its anniversary to-morrow afternoon, at three o'clock. Good music and speeches are expected.

THE building recently purchased, adjoining the First Methodist Protestant Church, in this city, is being remodeled for the use of the Book Room, and the *Methodist Recorder*, and will soon be ready for occupancy.

PROF. ALLEN CURR, of London, will lecture in the Central Reformed Presbyterian church, Sandusky street, Allegheny, (Rev. John Sproul, pastor,) on Friday evening, May 2d, commencing at eight o'clock. Subject—"The Scotch Covenanters."

REV. J. H. W. STUCKENBURG will deliver a sermon to young men in Messiah Evangelical Lutheran church, Ninth (Hand) street Pittsburgh, Sabbath evening April 27, 1873, at 7½ o'clock, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

MAJOR WILLIAM FREW has evinced his continued interest in the Wylie Avenue Church by a recent large donation to the building fund of the church. The Major was one of the Wylie friends of this enterprise, and still takes a deep interest in its welfare.

THE Rev. Samuel George, ordained by the Presbytery of Allegheny City, in 1861, as a missionary to Bangkok, has returned with his wife, for the benefit of his health, on a short visit to friends in this vicinity. They will remain here during the spring and summer and return next autumn.

REV. WM. FULTON, of the Fourth U. P. Church Allegheny, has returned home from the South, where he spent some time in hopes of improving his health. He is somewhat better than he was, but he is still very weak, and it is not expected that he will be able to occupy his pulpit for some time yet.

THE *Catholic* closes a two column article on the character of the education in the public schools, by remarking: "The Public School system is not the one to give to the nation the educational standing to which it is entitled. It has but little to commend it, not enough whereon to base an argument for its retention."

THERE will be a convention of the members and friends of the Methodist Church held on next Tuesday evening, the 29th inst., in the lecture room of the First Methodist Church, on Fifth avenue, to devise ways and means to render the Book Concern, located at 96 Fifth avenue, more prosperous and efficient in publishing and circulating religious literature.

THE monthly business meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held at their rooms, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, this (Saturday) evening. Meeting will be opened by a devotional meeting commencing promptly at 7½ o'clock, and continuing one half hour; all young men whether members of Association or not, are cordially invited to attend.

THE venerable Dr. Scroggs, who was pastor of the U. P. Church at Ligonier Valley, Westmoreland Co., for over half a century, died on Monday last at a ripe old age. He was well known by many of our citizens, and was highly esteemed, both as a man and a minister by all who enjoyed his acquaintance. He resigned his charge a year or so ago, and if we are not mistaken, was the oldest pastor in the U. P. body.

NEXT Monday, April 28th, being the Feast of St. Paul of the Cross, Founder of the Order of the Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Very Rev. J. Bokey will celebrate the solemn High Mass in the Monastery church of the Passionist Fathers at 10 A. M., and the Very Rev. Father Charles, C. P., Rector of St. Joseph's Monastery, will preach the panegyric in honor of the Saint. In the afternoon, at 4 o'clock, will be Solemn Vespers, after which the new painting of St. Paul on the Cross will be blessed.

THE fifty-fifth anniversary exercises of the Young Men's Bible Society of Allegheny county, will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street, Sabbath evening, April 27, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. Hornblower, Professor in the Western Theological Seminary, will deliver the address. The annual business meeting of the Society will be held Monday evening, April 28, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Penn avenue and Sixth street, at 7½ o'clock. All contributors are requested to be present.

MRS. BISHOP KINGSLEY, with two of her daughters, left this city, April 18th, for Europe. In New York she was joined by Mrs. Bishop Harris and daughter and sailed the next day in the steamship Maine, of the North German line, direct for Bremen, Germany. Mrs. Kingsley expects to remain abroad for a year and a half or longer, and to reside chiefly in Frankfort. She also intends to visit Beyrout, where her husband is buried. Bishop Harris, who sails from San Francisco, with his family, about May 1st, on an Episcopal tour around the globe, expects to meet Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Kingsley, in Syria.

THE *Banner* is opposed to the view of a correspondent who protests against the appointment of Gen. John C. Breckenridge and Hon. M. D. Hoge ex-rebels to participate in the exercises at Princeton College. The *Banner* says: We cannot see that the College and Seminary at Princeton have in any wise approved or excused treason by inviting ex-rebels to participate in their literary and religious exercises. We regard their action rather as the expression of the feeling—"We are one people still; in the cultivation of the mind and heart, let us be brethren as of yore."

THE *Methodist Recorder* says "the great need of the times is a *Church-Aisle-March* for Christians who prefer entering the sanctuary after divine service has commenced. It should be elaborate enough to occupy about five or ten minutes, and have a variety of time and movement, slow and steady bars for the aged, (although a few measures of this will suffice, for the very oldest people are already in their pews before going to church,) a page or two of lively stepping for the bachelors and maidens who are scarcely more than iron-gray; and then a full sweep of fantastical demi-semiquavers, with bug'e notes, nightingale imitations and mocking-bird warblings, for the young men and young women who always come after time to exhibit the *latest* styles of dry goods and millinery. *A Grand Church-Aisle March*, with various editions for Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians and Episcopalians, would be a fortune investment."

THE effort to pay the debt of the Congregational church, Washington, D. C., is called the "Eaton Memorial," in honor of the late Col. D. L. Eaton, who was a member of this church. Among the givers at this new attempt to pay the debt, were Hon. John Burleigh of South Berwick, Me., member-elect who has sent his old-time playmate, the pastor, his check for $500; Hon. G. P. Frye of Maine, Judge Poland of Vermont, Hon. Pollard, of Woburn, Mass., W. R. Hooper, Esq., and Mr. Langdon, who gave each $100; Gen. Howard and F. H. Smith, each $1,000; General Bulock and O. S. Presbrey, each $500; and Prof. A. L. Barber, $250. A Quaker lady gave ten dollars because the church admits colored people just the same as white. It is understood that able friends are ready to supplement the effort and liquidate the whole debt. Col. Eaton was once editorial writer on the GAZETTE and had hosts of friends in this community.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.

A Little Girl the Victim of Two Villians.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* tells of a horrible outrage said to have been committed a day or two since near the Narrows, below Benwood, West Va. "A girl about fourteen years old, accompanied by two brothers younger than herself, started from some point west of here, to visit friends or relatives in Moundsville. Reaching Bellaire by rail, they got out of the cars for some purpose, and while absent the train went on, leaving them behind. They crossed over to Benwood, and as some time would elapse before a train would be passing for Moundsville, they coincided to walk. Everything went well with them until they reached a point near the Narrows, when two villians seized the girl and violated her person. Her shrieks and the oblteries of her brothers attracted the notice of one or two men at work in a field some distance away, and they proceeded to the spot and arrested one of the scoundrels. The other made his escape before they could get their hands on him. While searching their prisoner in the direction of a Justice's office, he compained of their grip upon him being so tight as to cause him great pain. They relaxed their hold slightly, when he broke away from them. A number of shots were fired at him, but it is not known certainly that any of them took effect. It is believed, however, that the fellow was slightly wounded. We have given the story as it was told us. If it be true, all we have to say is that in our opinion there should have been no taking prisoners under such circumstances. Fiends guilty of an outrage as detailed above, should have a through ticket by the shortest and quickest route to the country where neither the wood-bine, nor any other green thing, twineth."

A Pleasant Resort.

The pleasant smoking parlors of Mr. S. A. Barr, No. 132 Smithfield street, are quite a resort for gentlemen of an evening in search of a quiet social smoke. Mr. Barr has his parlors luxuriously fitted up, and somewhere in the country can a better stock of cigars and tobacco be found to select from. This gentleman has the exclusive agency in this city for a large Havana house, and their brands he makes a specialty. Mr. Barr is selling out his domestic cigars at very low figures, as he intends to close them out and keep nothing but genuine Havana cigars. His stock of chewing and smoking tobaccos and snuffs comprise every leading brand known in the market. The stock of meerschaum goods he keeps on hand are well worthy an examination. Call at Barr's, No. 132 Smithfield street, will be found everything that a smoker or chewer could wish for, and we advise our friends to patronize S. A. Barr.

Lace Jackets

at Jos. W. Spencer's, 95 Market street, formerly J. B. McFadden's Jewelry store.

BOARD OF REVISION.

What They Did Yesterday—An Opinion from the City Solicitor—Special Election to be Held to Fill Vacancies.

The Board of Revision held a meeting in the Common Council chamber yesterday morning. Mr. B. F. Kennedy, President, occupied the chair.

The written opinion of the City Solicitor in reference to the filling of vacancies that may occur in the Board was read. The Solicitor holds that it is necessary to fill by special election all such vacancies.

On motion of Mr. S. McElroy the assessment of the Thirty-fifth ward was referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. McElroy, Smithson and Strain.

Mr. Smithson from the Special Committee on Assessments of the Eighth ward presented a report which was received.

Mr. McIlhany offered a motion to adopt the report.

Mr. Newman offered as an amendment that the report be referred to a special committee with instructions to make assessments in the ward in accordance with section six of the ordinance.

Mr. Sims then moved to lay the motion offered by Mr. Newman on the table. The motion was passed.

Mr. Newman called for the yeas and nays to see if the Eighth ward was to be choked off in that way.

The yeas and nays were then called upon the adoption of the report, resulting 25 yeas to 4 nays.

Mr. Kramer, from the Special Committee of the Eleventh ward, asked that the committee might be allowed till Monday next to prepare their report. On motion, the request was granted. An extension of time to the Committees of the Thirteenth and Sixteenth wards was also granted till next Monday.

Mr. J. T. McClure, from the Special Committee of the Seventeenth ward, submitted the schedule proposed by the City Assessor, as their report, stating that the Committee thought it as equitable as could be made. The report was read and on motion adopted.

The report presented by Mr. Burke, of the Committee of the Twenty-fifth ward, was also adopted.

Mr. Irwin, from the Committee of the Twenty-fifth ward, presented a report on the assessments on the ground and asked that the committee be allowed more time to prepare their report on the improvements. On motion the report presented was adopted and the request granted.

The report of the Committee of the Twenty-ninth ward, presented by Mr. McDonald, was adopted.

The following sub-committees were then appointed:

Thirteenth ward—Messrs. Irwin, Newke and Lewis.

Thirty-fourth ward—Messrs. Semlup, Sims and Sherman.

Thirty-fifth ward—Messrs. Smithson, Taylor and Strain.

Thirty-sixth ward—Messrs. Taylor, Sims and Jacob Nutter.

The Board then adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Last evening the blithe little creature, Mrs. Oates, appeared as "Roland" in Offenbach's "Les Bavards," for her benefit. She of course not only pleased her audience by her unique rendition, but drew forth genuine and unbounded applause. Mrs. Oates is an actress who leaves behind her many good impressions, and cannot help but be successful wherever she may go. Her company, too, rendered her sufficient and excellent support. This afternoon, at the matinee, she appears in the "Grand Duchess," and this evening for the last time she presents "Fortunio." On Monday Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau appears.

LIBRARY HALL.—Moran and Manning's Minstrel gave another fine entertainment last evening to a full house. To-day they appear at a matinee, when the popular price of twenty-five and fifty cents admission will be charged. This evening they give positively their last performance.

LAURA KEENE.—The ticket office for this artiste's engagement opened yesterday morning at Hale's music store, No. 103 Smithfield street, and an immense sale was had during the day. She opens on Monday evening with an entirely new drama by Bouciault, entitled "Hunted Down," which from what we have seen is unusually successful, as Miss Keene has not been here for many years, and now comes back offering at once a rare and legitimate entertainment. Secure your seats in time.

THE COMING SHOW.—Little boys shout with glee and eager anticipation their approach of the circus is coming. It is Forepaugh's immense aggregation, it takes five tents for his menagerie on wheels. The procession he gives is said to be several miles long. The number of curiosities and animals and birds are immumerable and as varied as every interesting, far-reaching section of the globe, and latitudes. The show will open on Monday on the lot corner of Penn avenue and Twenty-sixth street. They give two performances each day.

LAFAYETTE HALL.—The pupils of Mrs. Slack Davis give an entertainment on Friday evening next, consisting of dancing, calisthenics and dramatic readings. Tickets can be had at Knake's music store.

A MS' AMERICAN THEATER.—This house was well filled last evening, and the week throughout has been very successful, and unusually strong attractions have been presented. This afternoon the popular and regular Saturday matinee. A good bill for this evening is announced.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—Last evening, of course, this place was filled. To-day, at half past two o'clock, the regular saturday matinee.

CITY HALL FAIR.—Do not fail to attend the fair for the benefit of the Boarding Home for Working Women. They offer rare attractions, and a very enjoyable evening can be spent; besides this excellent dinners are served for fifty cents, including the price of admission.

THE SOUTH SIDE SHOOTING.

Conflicting Statements as to the Affair.

Officer Waterman who was shot several nights ago on the South Side by "Bill" McCully seemed improving yesterday. A third party named Doran who was concerned in the shooting, was arrested yesterday. He was taken before Deputy Mayor Sanlsbury where Lieut. Hyer made a charge of felonious assault against him. He was remanded to jail for a hearing on Wednesday next. Officer Waterman has made a statement which does not agree with the Mechanics Hose Company in a very bad light. He states though they are sworn in to assist the Police, they harbored and aided McCully to escape, one of the firemen going so far as to fire a pistol almost in his (the policeman's) face. He says that they refused him shelter after he was hurt, but they took in McCully and cared for him. On the other hand, this statement is denied, and Chief Engineer White and Assistant Hall stated last evening that these men ask for an investigation, so that they can show different. They deny entirely either being accomplices of or having any connection with McCully, and also deny any interference with the police in the discharge of their duties. The case will be no doubt be fully developed at the hearing on Wednesday next.

Chocolate E'Clairs at Hubley's.

Dress Fashionably.

By dressing fashionably we do not mean that loud style of raiment which makes the wearer the observed of all observers, but rather the wearing of garments of a modest quality in color, but well made and made to fit. Nothing so detracts from the appearance of a garment, no matter what is the character of the goods, than to have it ill fitting. The best way for gentlemen to avoid this, and to dress fashionably, is to the utmost verge of the term, is to go to Mr. M. T. Heckert's, No. 47 North Diamond street, Allegheny, for their goods. Mr. Heckert has an assortment of goods that cannot be excelled in the two cities. It includes every variety of style and pattern now in wear. The goods are the finest in the market, and, as they were purchased by the firm as the latest spring styles and of a very large quantity, the terms to commend him and his enterprise to the notice and patronage of our readers. We know he will deserve and doubt not he will receive a liberal support.

Fine Toilet Setts of new and most beautiful patterns, in material and design, at Messrs. Garber & Williams, No. 189 Liberty street.

Do not Delay.

If you have not already examined the extensive stock of fine cloths, cassimeres and vestings, at the establishment of S. Tingey, No. 84 Fifth street, do so at your earliest opportunity, and be convinced of the truth of our assertion that here you can be suited and fitted to your pleasure, be your taste what it may, even if the most circumspect. R. Tingey has the abilities and facilities for supplying his customers with the very best material of the most fashionable styles, while as a cutter and fitter he is second to none.

Chocolate E'Clairs at Hubley's.

The "Hathaway."

The celebrated Hathaway shirts for gentlemen, the most stylish article of that character made, can be had at the Boston One Price Clothing store No. 95 Smithfield street.

The Tailor Makes the Man.

When we say that the tailor has much to do with the appearance, or the outward show of a man, we but state what has come to be a self-evident truth. But even among the professors of the tailoring art there is a vast difference as to the manner in which they shape and make the garments that make the outward man. But for good material, fashionable styles, neatness of fit and durability of make, no establishment in the city surpasses that of B. Tiegel, No. 53 Smithfield street. Call and examine his stock before ordering elsewhere.

Fine Furniture at Reasonable Rates.

Those who have not examined the unusually large stock of elegant furniture to be found at the warerooms of J. Meyer & Son, at Nos. 412 and 414 Penn street (east of railroad crossing,) would do well to make such examination at their earliest opportunity. Every floor of their extensive establishment is piled up with furniture of every style and description, their facilities enabling them to manufacture the finest qualities at reasonable rates. And do not forget to examine their patent bed-sofa, a luxurious article, of which they have the exclusive manufacture.

Have you Seen Them?

If not go at once young gentleman to the Boston One Price Clothing store No. 95 Smithfield street, and see the new stock of suits just laid in.

Sewer Pipe, Superior to Best in the World.

A large amount of the celebrated Calumet sewer pipe, now on hand, for sale at the store of James Miller, No. 48 Federal street, and at his yard, Nos. 27, 29 and 31 Arch street, Allegheny. Also Terra Cotta work of all kinds, chimney-tops, lawn and parlor vases, flower-pots, baskets, fire-brick and clay, delivered by railroads; cement wholesale, &c., &c.

Business Suits

of all styles, and of the best material at twenty-five per cent less than other stores at the Boston One Price Clothing store No. 95 Smithfield street.

HONOR THEIR MEMORY.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic Yesterday Afternoon to Further the Plans for Decoration Day—The Soldier's Orphans and their Apprenticeships—Co-operation of Trades' Unions Solicited.

Yesterday afternoon, in Postmaster Stewart's office, the Executive Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic met, to take action to further the plans for properly observing Decoration day. Capt. J. F. Hunter occupied the chair and Capt. W. W. Tyson acting as Secretary. On motion, a committee of three was appointed to prepare appropriate resolutions commemorative of Capt. W. G. McClure, and to have the same engrossed and presented to his family. Col. Stewart and Captains Cline and Tyson were appointed such committee to report at the next regular meeting.

Capt. Tyson from the Committee on Finding Employment for Orphan Children from the Soldier's Home reported. Considerable discussion was had on the subject. It appears from the statements made, that a large number of children will have constituted their course of studies during this summer, and it is proposed to bind them as apprentices to such trades as they wish to learn, and to educate the girls to certain professions and callings, and fit them as useful members of society. In regard to the boys, it was thought best to confer with the various trades unions to see if they would co-operate with the committee in obtaining for these orphan boys suitable apprenticeships in such callings as they may desire. Any communications from the Presidents or Secretaries of the various unions will be gratefully received by Col. Stewart at the Postoffice.

DECORATION DAY.

The committee then took up the principal business, that of making preparation for decorating the soldiers' graves on the 30th of May. On motion of Colonel Smith, it was resolved to adhere to last year's arrangements, and also that all soldiers, whether members of the Grand Army of the Republic or not, be requested to hold mass meetings to further these arrangements, to be held on the North and South sides of the rivers, as well as in this city. The churches were also requested to hold memorial services the Sunday preceding Decoration Day, and also that the citizens generally close their places of business and participate in the ceremonies on the 30th of May.

Col. Smith stated that after spending several hundred dollars in advertising for names of the four thousand soldiers buried in Allegheny county, only nine hundred names have been handed in thus far. It is essential that these names should be known in order to find their unmarked graves and properly mark them and place head stones over them.

On motion it was resolved that the services of Decoration Day be closed by a public meeting to be held in Library Hall, when an oration will be delivered by Hon. H. B. Swoope, and other exercises held.

Adjourned to meet at the office of Col. Stewart, on Friday May 2d, at 4:30 P. M.

HAMPTON IN THE TOMBS.

The Bond Robber Before Judge Barrett in New York City—The Authorities Refuse to Give Him Up—His Confinement in the Tombs—Attempt to Take Him.

Yesterday morning C. W. Hampton, the alleged bond robber of this city, who was arrested in New York a few days ago, was brought before Judge Barrett of that city on a writ of habeas corpus issued for his discharge. Mr. W. Fullerton appeared as counsel for the prisoner, and argued that as the writ was returnable to Oyer and Terminer the court could not take cognizance of the matter. George A. Mott, for the District Attorney, said he consented to the prisoner being brought before the court, but did not recognize Mott, and in regard to the writ being returnable to Oyer and Terminer, said that matter was not before the court and declined to hear it. The officers from this city were present with requisitions from Governor Hartranft, but the authorities refused to give Hampton up. Judge Barrett would hear nothing further on the matter and as Deputy Warden Daley was removing the prisoner the two Deputy Sheriffs attempted to take him from the officers, succeeded in taking him off to the tombs. Warden Stevens is taking legal advice and if the law is on his side will take Hampton from the tombs on the requisition of Governor Hartranft. Hampton refused to be interviewed, and will see no one except his counsel and Detective Falvey who arrested him. Warden Johnson says the prisoner might be taken from the tombs until Monday when his case will be brought before Judge Brady of Oyer and Terminer. The case creates considerble excitement in New York city.

PURE GROCERIES.

Where to Get Them—The Wholesale and Retail House of L. J. Blanchard & Co.—A Comprehensive Stock and Lowest Prices.

One of the largest, as it is one of the best, wholesale and retail establishments in the city, is that of Messrs. L. J. Blanchard & Co. No. 396 Penn avenue, near the Fort Wayne Depot. This house consists of three large floors and a cellar, which are filled with goods in the grocery line from cellar to roof—a stock that comprises everything in that branch of trade. Messrs. Blanchard & Co. have been located in the same region for about fifteen years, and in that time have built up a large wholesale and retail trade, which compels them always to carry a large stock and keep none but that class of goods, which they can recommend. A ramble through the store the other day and an inspection of the assortment, convinced us that no house in the city can offer better inducements to large or small buyers in the way of good goods and the lowest prices than that of Messrs. Blanchard & Co. Among such a large stock it is almost impossible to select any specialities, but if there be any at this establishment it is in the line of teas, coffees and spices, of which they have one of the most carefully selected assortments we have ever seen. They have especial facilities in this direction and pride themselves in not being excelled.

Messrs. Blanchard & Co. in addition to their wholesale trade also pay special attention to the supplying of hotels and families with fine groceries, fresh for the season and delivered free of charge to any part of the two cities. They have built up a large trade in this direction and the best evidences of the satisfaction they give is seen in the daily increase to the business.

We can recommend the firm to the patronage of wholesale or retail buyers as we know that all patrons will find the best of goods and the lowest prices at 396 Penn avenue.

Gents Furnishing Goods

All the latest novelties, in neckties, bows, ribbons, gloves, hosiery underwear and other goods at the Boston One Price clothing store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

A New Confectionery and Ice Cream Saloon in the Heart of the City.

We are glad to know, and it is worth while for the public to know, that Mr. Kinder Blair will, on Tuesday next, open a confectionery store and ice cream saloon at No. 62 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, on the site of the old theatre. This store is situated in the very midst of the busiest street in the city. The stand is conspicuous, the room is spacious, being 130 feet deep, and is fitted up in the most elegant and tasteful manner. It will be stocked with a complete and varied assortment of foreign and domestic Fruits, Nuts, Canned Goods and choice Confectioneries. In the front part, near the door, will be found a magnificent fountain, by some mysterious means will continually give forth delicious waters of all flavors, wherewith to slake the thirst and please the palate of his guests during the hot months. In the rear is a lovely ice cream saloon, where gentlemen and ladies may regale themselves with ices prepared by one whose large experience and great success heretofore are pledges that nonestablishment east or west will surpass him either in the exquisite quality and flavor of his ices, confections and fruits, or in polite and prompt attention to his customers. We were a neighbor and patron of Mr. Blair during several years that he kept a similar establishment in Allegheny—which was so liberal was the superiority that patronage was drawn to it from Pittsburgh, as well as Allegheny. He is a thorough-bred practical confectioner, and will devote his personal attention with industrious energy to all the departments of his business. We commend him and his enterprise to the notice and patronage of our readers. We know he will deserve and doubt not he will receive a liberal support.

Fine Toilet Setts of new and most beautiful patterns, in material and design, at Messrs. Garber & Williams, No. 189 Liberty street.

Chocolate E'Clairs at Hubley's.

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THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

N. Irwin Shugert and Raymond T. Starr, partners as Shugert & Starr, of Titusville, filed a petition for the adjudication of themselves in bankruptcy. The matter was referred to Register Shafer for adjudication, and to Register Rogers, of Franklin, for all subsequent proceedings.

On petition of A. Bradley, of this city, creditors, J. G. McLain, of Venango city, was adjudged a bankrupt, and the matter referred to Register Rogers, of Franklin. An injunction was also ordered against certain execution creditors.

The assignee of Henry L. McIntyre, of Erie county, bankrupt, presented his report of the sale of certain real estate, which was confirmed.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGES HAMPTON AND KIRKPATRICK.

The case of Perry vs. Perry was adjourned over until Monday next, consequent of the continued illness of Mr. Acheson.

A verdict of six and one-fourth cents damages and cost for plaintiffs was rendered in the case of George Weir and Sarah, his wife, vs. Andrew Soles an action of ejectment, and previously reported.

The next case was Philip Weisenberger vs. Arthur Kirk. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant was indebted to him in the sum of $200. Mr. Kirk borrowed a mare from plaintiff, on trial, on condition that she should be returned within a reasonable time did he conclude not to buy her. Plaintiff alleged that the mare was kept an unreasonable time and then returned in a dilapidated condition and rendered unfit for service. The contract was violated, he claimed, damages sustained to the amount of $200. Verdict for plaintiff for $200.

COMMON PLEAS.—JUDGES STOWE AND COLLIER.

In the case of Thomas Shaw vs. Spencer, Jones & Co., an action on a promissory note, a verdict was returned for plaintiff for $549.72.

A verdict for six and one-fourth cents, damages and costs, subject to the opinion of the Court on a question of law reserved, was returned in the case of Joseph and John Schuck et al. vs. Andrew Stein, an action of ejectment.

In the case of D. Seecey vs. Godfrey & Clark, an action on a book account, a verdict was rendered for plaintiff.

The case of Flocker vs. The People's Turnpike Company, previously reported, is on trial